FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

1 MAY 1985

Lebanon

The army of southern Lebanon (ASL) repulsed attacks by Muslim forces at Kfar Falus, between Sidon and Jazzin, Voice of Lebanon radio reported, adding that 50 people were killed in the fighting. An Amal movement statement broadcast by Beirut radio spoke of "fierce battles" around the barracks in Kfar Falus held by the ASL. Meanwhile, clashes continued across the Muslim-Christian contact lines in Beirut despite cease-fire attempts, the radio noted.

Regarding a solution to the fighting, the Lebanese Army command has agreed to a comprehensive plan proposed by Ministers Nabih Birri and Walid Junblatt, according to Beirut radio. The plan stipulates that the Army will reassume control of the coastal road through the Al-Kharrub region; it will be responsible for the Jazzin area following the ASL's withdrawal; inhabitants displaced in the recent fighting can return; and fighting should cease in Beirut. However, Lebanese Forces Chief of Staff Samir Ja'ja' had earlier warned that a "very high price" will be paid for the bloodshed as the Phalangists will withdraw their "outstretched hand" to pick up their rifles, the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon reported.

In a separate development, a PLO statement broadcast by Sanaa Voice of Palestine radio expressed anxiety over the arrival of "Syrian special forces" in Beirut to "tighten control over the besieged Palestinian refugee camps" and perpetrate "new massacres that have been preplanned in Damascus."

Sudan

Sudanese People's Liberation Army leader Colonel John Garang "is waging war at the instigation of the Soviet Union and in coordination with Libya and Ethiopia," Defense Minister 'Uthman 'Abdallah Muhammad told London's *AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT* in an interview during his tour of the Gulf region. He added that a high-level delegation will go to the Soviet Union to break the "isolation" created by the previous regime. Meanwhile, monitored Egyptian media have not confirmed a Doha press report cited by QNA that Egypt promised Sudan that former President Ja'far Numayri will not be allowed to leave the country.

Libya

Iraq is planning to carry out acts of terrorism against Libyan and Syrian targets in a number of Arab and European capitals, JANA announced. The Libyan report, which cited "informed sources" in West Berlin, follows the 26 April bomb attacks on a Syrian diplomat and a Libyan airline office in Geneva, as reported by AFP.

Iran-Iraq War

An Iraqi military spokesman cited by Baghdad radio announced that the Air Force accurately hit a "large maritime target" near Khark Island 1 May. Meanwhile, Lufthansa airlines resumed its flights to Baghdad, but those to Tehran are still suspended, Hamburg DPA stated.

DRA-Pakistan

The DRA Government rejected the "false allegations" that its aircraft violated Pakistani air space on 25 and 26 April, Kabul radio stated. However, the Pakistani Foreign Ministry lodged another protest with the Afghan charge d'affaires for a 29 April air space violation, Karachi radio noted.

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'Arafat Opens Palestinian Women's Conference

JN301711 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1616 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Text] Under the patronage of brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], the fourth conference of the Palestinian Women's General Federation opened in Tunis today. The conferees accorded a warm reception to the brother commander in chief when he arrived at the conference hall. They cheered the revolution and its leader as well as slogans stressing our people's determination to continue struggle under the PLO, our Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative.

Brother leader Abu 'Ammar made an opening speech in which he stressed the firmness and decisiveness of the Palestinian position toward various plans and political solutions that harm the Palestinian people's rights, stressing the need to reject these plans and to adhere to the strategies of Palestinian national struggle and the escalation of armed struggle to achieve our just and legitimate objectives.

'Arafat Discusses Palestinian Dialogue, Peace

GF281142 Al-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 27 Apr 85 p 17

[Exclusive from Bahrain]

[Excerpts] PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat met with a group from the Palestinian community in Bahrain at noon yesterday. He spoke to them for almost 1 and 1/2 hours about a number of questions, foremost of which was the U.S.-Zionist attack, to which the PLO was subjected. 'Arafat dwelt at length on this attack which was aimed at what he called the infrastructure of the PLO in preparation for destroying it militarily and obliterating it from the political equation of the Middle East.

Regarding the possibility of dialogue and understanding with the Palestinian salvation front, 'Arafat affirmed his readiness to conduct a dialogue and reach an understanding with those who have the freedom of making independent Palestinian decisions. He said that a dialogue is useless with those who pledged themselves and their decision to others, and that it is better to conduct such a dialogue with their superiors.

Regarding the peace march, 'Arafat said: I endeavor to achieve a just peace on the basis of establishing an independent Palestinian state on a land that is free of the Israeli presence, but I do not drop the military option. He said that the Palestinian revolution endeavors to prove its existence in the battlefield on the basis of its strong conviction that the rifle is its real capital.

Regarding the idea of peace in return for land, 'Arafat said that this idea is of Arab extraction and not a Palestinian one, and that all the Arab regimes adopted the political move at the Fes summit to reach a peaceful settlement.

Defending the idea of the joint delegation, 'Arafat said that this delegation does not cancel the independence of the Palestinian decision. He said that this is not the first time in which Palestinians have taken part in Arab delegations. 'Arafat also defended the Amman agreement.

Regarding the expected Palestinian passports, 'Arafat said that the Arab interior and foreign ministers discussed this matter. He said that these passports will be useless without the approval of the Arab countries.

Qaddumi on U.S. Plan, Relations With Egypt, Syria

GF301017 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0730 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 30 Apr (WAKH) — Faruq Qaddumi, chairman of the PLO Political Department, has affirmed the PLO's rejection of the U.S. proposals on the beginning of a joint Palestinian-Jordanian-U.S. dialogue, which were carried by U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern Affairs Richard Murphy.

In an interview with the UAE newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* during his stopover in Dubai from Kuala Lumpur yesterday, Qaddumi said that a Palestinian delegation from Baghdad visited Amman and informed the Jordanian Government of the PLO Executive Committee's decision to reject Murphy's proposals, which still ignore the PLO and which deny the right to self-determination for the Palestinians. He added that the United States is still working on the basis of the Reagan plan, a plan that ignores Palestinian rights.

In the interview, Qaddumi spoke about the Fes peace summit, the joint Jordanian-Palestinian move, Palestinian-Egyptian relations, Palestinian-Syrian relations, and the situation in Lebanon. He said that the PLO considers the Fes summit plan as the only plan on the basis of which it is possible to take action to settle the Palestinian issue, because this plan was agreed upon by all the Arab countries, because the Palestinians refuse to act alone to settle their issue, and because the Arabs should necessarily support the Palestinians since the issue is an Arab issue first before it is a Palestinian one. The chairman of the PLO Political Department pointed out that the Palestinian-Jordanian move was made within a comprehensive Arab move, and that the distinguished relationship between the Jordanians and Palestinians is the factor which resulted in the joint move of the two parties.

Qaddumi defended the idea of improving relations between the PLO and Egypt. He said that Egypt is the leader of the Arab world and that we should help enable it to extricate itself from the limitations of the Camp David accords. He said: If such limitations did not exist we would have not abandoned Egypt, because it helped the Palestinians and the Palestinian cause with every means available.

The chairman of the PLO Political Department denied that he made any statements calling for ousting Yasir 'Arafat or criticizing the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement.

Regarding Syrian-Palestinian relations he said that the PLO is still endeavoring to conduct a dialogue with Syria and is trying to adopt a comprehensive Arab position in support of the Palestinian issue. He welcomed the idea of restoring relations between Jordan and Syria and said that such a step would support the Palestinian issue and would not harm it. He also called on the Palestinian salvation front to arrange its ranks side by side with the PLO and to work for supporting national unity instead of division.

He called on the Arab countries not to be an obstacle hindering Palestinian unity. He said that the PLO does not interfere in the affairs of any country and that it endeavors to keep its issue alive and to gain further support for the rights of Palestinians.

AL-BAYAN Interviews Qaddumi

GF301826 Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic 30 Apr 85 pp 18,19

[Interview with Faruq Qaddumi, chief of the PLO Political Department, by *AL-BAYAN* correspondents Khalil Kharmah and Sabir Musa on 29 April — place not given]

[Excerpts] Question: News reports say that during the Baghdad meetings the Palestinian leadership rejected Murphy's suggestions on forming a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation outside of the PLO to hold negotiations with the United States. What is the Palestinian stance on these suggestions?

Qaddumi: On various occasions and on the basis of the Executive Committee decisions, the organization affirmed that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative and speaks on behalf of the Palestinian people, and that the solution of the Palestinian cause should be on the basis of holding an international conference attended by the concerned parties, including the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, on equal footing with other delegations. This conference should be attended by the two biggest countries, the Soviet Union and the United States, and should be held on the basis of ensuring the rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination and the establishment of their independent state, and the return of the refugees to their homes.

Regarding the U.S. proposals, they are basically rejected. The Baghdad meeting was clear in this regard and a delegation went to Jordan to inform the Jordanian Government of the Baghdad decision, whereby we reject the U.S. proposal on the participation of Palestinians who are not declared to be in the Jordanian delegation. This means that the United States still adheres to its stance that disregards the PLO and does not recognize the Palestinian people's right to self-determination. This is our response to Murphy and it corresponds with the PNC decisions and the stipulations defined by the PLO Executive Committee.

Question: Regarding the Jordan agreement, some reports say that the organization intends to abolish it after the appearance of strong opposition to it within the Palestinian leadership, and the opposing votes were more than the supporting ones. Is this true?

Qaddumi: First, there is a work plan and we should give meaning to words and specify these meanings. There is no doubt that we basically aim at coordination and cooperation with the brothers in Jordan in order to push political work forward. The Arabs agreed at the Fes summit on an Arab peace plan; this was the first time that all Arabs agreed on a peace plan and there is no doubt that this is a basis for realizing a satisfactory settlement. Our aim in our dialogue with Jordan is to achieve a formula for joint Arab work and to push political work forward, in order to find a just solution to the Palestinian cause and the Middle East crisis, as some like to call it. The question here is not to approve or disapprove of this agreement, for as we said this is a work plan. The PLO has set the basic conditions for cooperation and coordination with any Arab side on the basis of ensuring the rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination, to establish their independent state, and to return, that is the return of the refugees to their homes. During its 16th and 17th sessions the PNC affirmed that we are ready to establish a confederation with Jordan. The work plan pointed out this confederation and the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination, and that the PLO is their sole legitimate representative. We affirmed our rejection of any direct negotiations and said that an international conference is the basis and the framework, and that a just political settlement should be through the attendance of the two biggest countries and we should go as a joint Arab delegation in which the PLO is represented on the same footing with all Arab sides.

Question: The Jordanian-Palestinian move in accordance with the texts declared by Jordan affirms the organization's recognition of UN Security Council decisions including Resolution 242, while the organization affirms its rejection of this resolution. Can you clarify the Palestinian stance on Resolution 242?

Qadummi: Resolution 242 is not a good basis for any political settlement; for this reason, the organization has refused it in the successive PNC sessions. It cannot be recognized and anyone claiming that the PLO has recognized it is wrong. We have said that any just settlement should be based on the decisions of the United Nations and its Security Council; UN resolutions, such as No 3236, affirm the Palestinian people's right to Palestine and the need for Israel to withdraw from occupied Palestinian lands, and for that reason we said that these decisions are the basis for a just solution. But we will not recognize 242, and reject it because it disregards the Palestinian people's rights and looks at the Palestinian cause as a cause of refugees. It is similar to the Israeli concept on this cause that not only views it as a cause of refugees but also Arab and Jewish refugees, and at the same time points out the secure and recognized borders of all the region's states but does not mention anything about the Palestinian state that should be established. In reality it is a resolution adopted as a result of conflicts on borders and is not on the cause of Palestine and does not tackle the Palestine cause in any way. Therefore, we had to deal with the decisions tackling the Palestinian cause such as Resolution 3236 issued in 1974.

Question: It is said that the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement is the only chance to realize peace in the region. What is your response to this?

Qaddumi: Through the Palestinian-Jordanian work plan we wanted to move the Arab situation and political work toward gaining support for the Fes plan. This was mentioned in the work plan because the Fes plan is basically the one that all the Arabs agreed on. We cannot as a liberation organization shackle ourselves to definite ties as if we carry out political work with only one Arab state. On the contrary, we depend on the decisions of Arab summits because responsibility falls on all the Arabs even though we have distinguished relations with Jordan, but we should not forget that the Arab nation has a direct responsibility and that it has national duties to carry out, and it is not right for us to prevent the Arab nation from carrying out these duties. Likewise, according to the PNC resolutions, we must not limit ourselves to a specific political trend, for it is necessary to make contacts on all levels and with all sides, particularly the ones that can push the Palestine cause forward. We have contacts with the European group, the nonaligned countries, and the socialist countries, headed by the Soviet Union, in order to activate political work and support the just struggle of the Palestinian people for the restoration of their rights.

Question: News agencies have quoted West Bank personages who met Murphy as saying that the U.S. envoy informed them of U.S. support for the Palestinian people's right to self-determination in exchange for a pledge not to establish an independent Palestinian state but to affiliate with Jordan. What is your comment on this stance?

Qaddumi: The U.S. ideas still revolve around the Reagan plan and Israel still points to the Jordanian choice, and all these plans as you know are rejected by the PLO and rejected by the PNC during its 16th and 17th sessions. For this reason we say that any just solution must be based on ensuring the Palestinian people's right to self-determination in an independent state; this is the right of the Palestinian people, something even the PLO leadership cannot decide for them. The PNC affirmed that it is ready to execute the idea of a confederation with Jordan and this requires a Palestinian referendum. As for pledges, in my opinion the United States is not interested in solving the Middle East crisis, but wants to impose agreements similar to the Camp David accords. It wants the Palestinians to relinquish their rights while refusing to recognize the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, and it does not want to see an independent personality in this nation or to see an independent Palestinian state. It tackles the cause through sides other than the Palestinian people. Thus whoever puts his hopes on the United States is putting his hopes in the wind, because the United States is a biased country that denies the rights of the Palestinian people and calls their struggle terrorism. We must continue to unveil this biased and hostile stance toward the Palestinian people. We cannot permit anybody to speak on behalf of the Palestinian people except the PLO, as the Rabat summit affirmed. The organization is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and the aim of the Arab nation is to liberate the territories that were occupied in 1967 as well as Jerusalem and not to recognize any solution that touches its Arabism, and to realize the Palestinian rights as the organization sees them. During his first meeting with the Palestinian personalities in the West Bank, Murphy was presented with a clear memorandum which said: "If you want to talk, there are representatives of the Palestinian people you should talk to, and we affirm that you should recognize the right of the Palestinian people to their independent state." I do not believe that any Palestinian looks at the Palestinian cause in a way different from the one presented by those brothers within the occupied territories.

Question: During your meeting with the Soviet side you were quoted to have said that either the Amman agreement must fall or Yasir 'Arafat must fall. You also have been quoted, at the home of 'Abd al-Mun'im al-Rifa'i, member of the Jordanian Senate, that the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement is nothing but a gibbet in which the PLO has placed its neck. It also has been learned that you have been involved in a bitter dispute with Yasir 'Arafat, especially at the Baghdad meetings, concerning this agreement, and Salah Khalaf and Abu Mazin have supported you against it. What is your comment on this issue?

Faruq Qaddumi: We have been quoted on many issues and have been innocent. However, doubtless I have made statements in which I have said that there is no need for agreement with Jordan. There is the Fes plan which was agreed upon by us all. The dialogue with Jordan was not aimed at creating an agreement, but cooperation, because of distinguished relations with Jordan. This cooperation was aimed at unifying the Arab effort toward pushing forward the wheel of a just solution to the Palestinian issue which has been overshadowed by several regional issues, including the events in Lebanon and the escalation of the Iraq-Iran war.

Meanwhile 'Arafat has said that he is the leader of the revolution. As the Palestinian people are represented in the PNC, it is within their right to elect whom they like. I cannot elect myself. Therefore, I am innocent of any remarks directed against Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] in this regard, because these are statements which have been made by a person who has a great deal of experience in this field and has known Abu 'Ammar for 30 years.

However, there are those who make mistakes and those who make correct moves. Neither I, Abu 'Ammar, Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf] nor anyone else are without error. We oftendiscuss at the Central Committee or the Executive Committee various views that were expressed. It is not strange or surprising if we differ. However, it is amazing that we are divided. This division must not happen within our Palestinian democracy. Palestinians may differ on a certain issue, but when it is raised through democratic institutions and a decision has been made on it, the minority must accept the view of the majority.

With regard to our discussions with Brother 'Abd al-Mun'im al-Rifa'i or with Soviet officials, the allegations are imaginary and devoid of truth. This sort of thing could not have been said. If I wanted to express a certain stand I would have to be diplomatic. Let me tell you that I am usually diplomatic and many people have accused me of not going to the point directly and taking a long path to reach it. Therefore, I could not have said these things.

As I have said before, there is the Fes plan which must continue and we must exert our efforts toward pushing it forward. No solution can be reached if it is not based on the right to self-determination and the right to establish an independent state, which requires Palestinian, Arab, and international concensus — none of which exists. We must work toward bringing about such concensus. At the same time, we want the Soviet Union to be with us because it represents, as a friend, great security for achieving our rights. Accordingly, we must work for a complete coordination among the PLO, the Arabs, and the Soviet Union to secure a just solution. This means that we may secure the lowest limits which have been decided on at national meetings, beyond which we cannot make any further concessions.

Question: Within the framework of the same question, we have learned that the Soviet Union refused to receive the joint Palestinian-Jordanian delegation, while it welcomed the Jordanian foreign minister and the head of the PLO Political Department to Moscow, one at a time.

Qaddumi: So far, I have no information in this regard. With reference to my visit to the Soviet Union, it is true that the Soviet Union agreed on it before the Jordanian-Palestinian plan was announced, and the fixing of a date for our future discussions was deferred.

Question: It has been said that the new Jordanian cabinet favors opening lines with Syria. What is the extent of the changes that might take place in Jordan — under the leadership of the government of Zayd al-Rifa'i — in Palestinian-Jordanian-Syrian relations and Jordanian-Palestinian relations?

Qaddumi: Concerning the recent formation of the Jordanian Government and suggestions that it will strive for a rapprochement with Syria, we are happy about this and not concerned. We want fraternal Syria to be with us all. We want to solve Arab differences. We want these differences to vanish. We are striving to convene an Arab summit which will adopt decisions for solving Arab problems. We want these differences to fade and all Arabs to agree on supporting the Palestinian issue which is a national issue. If Jordan manages to improve its relations with Syria or strives to do so, then we welcome this act.

There is nothing new in our stand. We are ready for any dialogue with the brothers in Syria. We want to eliminate Arab differences and see the Arabs unite in discussing their differences within Arab summit conferences. We all must be frank so as to solve these differences. As I said, we are ready to hold a dialogue with Syria.

Question: Let us agree that no peace initiatives, whether the Reagan plan or the Fes plan, can be implemented easily and through diplomatic channels. Has the PLO leadership benefitted from the experience of the Lebanese national resistance which has affirmed that Israel will not withdraw from any land without armed struggle? And what has the organization done about the escalation of armed struggle against the enemy?

Qaddumi: The Palestinian revolution is learning from its experience and that of the people who preceded it. Without doubt, the Lebanese resistance is heroic. But, the Palestinian people began the armed struggle. We said that there is no peaceful settlement in the near future. Anyone who says that there is a European or a U.S. effort for peaceful settlement is under a delusion. Any poltical settlement can only be achieved through armed struggle. According to the PNC's resolutions which affirm that the United States is always against the Palestinian issue, I would say that political and diplomatic action has no value unless preceded by a bullet. I would like to say to the coming generations which are younger than us that there are no just solutions without armed struggle and that the United States will not recognize the Palestinians' rights, except through armed violence like that which forced the United States to recognize the rights of the Vietnamese people. I am an extremist in my stand toward the United States, on which I hold absolutely no hope. As I have said previously, if they wanted to negotiate with the PLO. [sentence as published]

When asked by Murphy to restore relations with Israel during the Geneva talks, (Budkov), the Soviet representative, told him to have Shultz meet the chief of the PLO Political Department. Murphy kept silent.

With extreme sorrow, Arab kings and leaders have visited the United States, but the United States and Reagan have not changed their stand. When visited by King Fahd, their stand did not change. When visited by President Mubarak, the situation did not change, a thing which forced President Mubarak to say that the United States' policy is a defeatist one. Then came President Chadli Bendjedid.

Question: When the revolution started in 1965, the West Bank and Gaza Strip were not occupied and the goal of the revolution at that time was to establish a democratic state in all of Palestine. After 20 years of struggle the PLO has been unable to revolutionize the Palestinians in the occupied territory. On the contrary, the revolution started from outside and has remained there and has even gotten farther from the confrontation lines, which means that there is a shortcoming. To what extent is the PLO working to revolutionize the situation in the occupied territories?

Qaddumi: I do not agree with you. On the contrary, there is revolutionization taking place in the occupied territories and there is lagging on the part of those on the outside. The Palestinian individual in the Gaza Strip or in the West Bank has begun to say I am a Palestinian, and not say I am a resident of Gaza Strip or West Bank, and the Hebron resident has started to say I am Palestinian and not say I am a resident of Hebron.

Unfortunately, if it were not for Arab intervention, we would have been able to make progress. In the past various countries, including the friendly ones, were afraid to open an office for us. Now, we have offices in European countries and meet with high-level personalities there. They recognize our right to self determination including our right to an independent Palestinian state.

In reality, the problem is with the United States. I advise the coming generations to concentrate their attention on the United States and its interests. I am saying this frankly and not diplomatically and we must not hang on to delusions. The United States only understands the language of interests. Is there any Arab who is pressing the United States through their joint interests, or any Arab who actually sacrifices a part of his country's interests for the sake of the Arab national interest? These are questions and there is no doubt that the Arab nation will answer them. A number of recent developments in the region show that there is another change that will take place in the Arab region.

Question: If Israel agrees to Palestinian conditions, even to the setting up of an independent Palestinian state in the West Bank and Gaza Strip with Jerusalem as its capital in exchange for recognition, then what can be done in order to liberate the remaining part of Palestine, particularly since this recognition will be part of an international conference comprising the big countries and the recognition will be mutual between Israel and the Palestinian state?

Qaddumi: First, if is a conditional word. This will not happen and nobody will give us our rights, thus we should snatch them through armed struggle. Second, if they refer to an independent Palestinian state, you must understand that it is like throwing a stone at a tree. For example, there are 10 birds in this tree and if you felled 1 bird, how many birds are left? This applies to an independent Palestinian state and the solution of the Palestinian cause can only come about through a democratic state. The United States and Israel do not want an independent existance for the Palestinians, and that is why they conspire against them in various ways in order to walk over the national Palestinian personality and identity. Through their proposals they want us not only to relinquish rights but also want to create division and differences among the Palestinian people as well as between the Palestinian people and other Arab regimes, such as through the Reagan plan or Murphy's proposal or through what is being said on the necessity of a Jordanian solution and so forth. We must be very cautious when we talk about "the establishment of a Palestinian state on a part of its territories, or the establishment of a political state on any part from which Israel withdraws or which is liberated." This is a very important issue because Zionism not only wants Palestine but also uses it as a basis to exploit Arab wealth. This national problem is the responsibility of all Arabs and they should endeavor for it and push it forward.

And we must never be afraid to say that there will not be a political solution in the near future bceause the U.S. priority is Israel's security, and the Middle East crisis comes as the 10th issue in its foreign policy. It is well-known that President Reagan has hostile policies and the U.S. Administration in the past elections affirmed that Israel has the right to strike at the fedayeen in Lebanon. Thus, who can have hopes on Reagan who is famous in the Republican Party, which is known for its arrogance and exploitation of nations. There is no hope in the U.S. policy in any case.

Question: Why does the PLO bet on this political move?

Qaddumi: Is political activity restricted only to with the United States? On the contrary, one must besiege his enemies and isolate them, as we did at the United Nations, to confront and deter the aggressive U.S. trends facing the world and its peoples, so that one will gain political, diplomatic, military, and media support.

Question: How far along are the new contacts between the PLO and Egypt?

Qaddumi: Whether it is an issue of new or old contacts, we support Egypt with all our strength, because Egypt is the leader of the Arab nation. Had it not been for the Camp David accords — which harmed the Arab nation — there would not have been distorted relations between us and Egypt, since we look upon Egypt as an Arab political, military, and economic power, and a power for the confrontation of Israel. There cannot be a successful liberation war without Egypt. We constantly do our best so that Egypt will be delivered and break all its political, economic, and military chains, so that it will become actually capable of carrying out all its pan-Arab duties to which the Egyptian people — who, with their big sacrifices for the sake of the Palestinian cause, are a cause of pride to us — aspire. We hope for this.

Question: The political leadership in Egypt still recognizes Camp David and the Camp David trend. The biggest proof of this is the latest visit by 'Ezer Weizman to Egypt, during which he met with President Mubarak. Do you not think that the PLO has erred in dealing with the new Egyptian regime, since it continues the policy of the previous one?

Qaddumi: For these reasons, we still differ with the official side in Egypt. As long as Camp David exists, it is not at all easy for Egypt to once again — as it used to — be at the forefront of the Arab nation in carrying out its pan-Arab duties. However, it is not sufficient for us to say this. It is imperative for us — as Palestinians, the people with the basic cause — together with the other Arab countries, to cooperate with Egypt so that it will be able to play the leading role and break all its chains. As I have said, these chains are well known. They are the chains of Camp David. In this way it will be able to again assume its natural role among the Arab countries. It is not possible, actually, to say what some people say: That we must stand on a mountain and witness the events going on, without becoming involved in them. He who wants to struggle must go down to the arena. Often dust covers the man who struggles. He who does not struggle and does not do something real, and simply adopts a stand, will be untouched by the dust and will remain clean.

For this reason, if we want to clean the Arab house, it is actually unavoidable that its filth touch us. As long as we want to act, it is imperative that we depend on our own strength and work with our hands, and remove all the dirt with our hands, no matter how polluted these hands get, because we will wash them with the struggle.

PLO's Al-Wazir Addresses Palestinians in YAR

JN271837 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1616 GMT 27 Apr 85

[Text] Brother Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, met with the Palestinian revolution's cadres in the YAR yesterday, and briefed them on the recent developments in the Palestinian arena in particular and in the Arab arena in general.

Addressing the cadres, Brother Abu Jihad stressed that our struggle will not stop despite all the plots against the Palestinian revolution, and that we will fight in all arenas despite all the difficult circumstances we have been experiencing since our departure from Beirut. He added that those who have wagered on the destruction of our revolution following the departure from Beirut were deluded. He said that our camps have turned into training and fighting centers. Al-Wazir added that the operations are continuing in the occupied territory and in southern Lebanon, and that the enemy leaders themselves admit this.

Brother Abu Jihad added that our enemies have admitted our operations before our friends have, and that these operations have forced those who ignore our role in the fighting to admit this despite the siege imposed on us by some brothers. Abu Jihad said: However, we will continue our military operations from Lebanon and from the sea. He added that the 'Ayn al-Hulwah operation will not be the last, and that there will be new operations.

In his address, Brother Abu Jihad touched on the Palestinian-Jordanian agreement. He said: We signed this agreement with the approval of the PLO Executive Committee, and everything is progressing as agreed. He said that there are constants that cannot be relinquished, foremost being the issue of liberation and the right to self-determination and to establish the independent Palestinian state.

Concluding his address, Brother Abu Jihad stressed that we will continue the march despite all the difficulties and obstacles that are placed in our path, and that the march will not stop as long as there is a people who are determined to liberate their land and return to their homeland. He said: All the fighters, cadres, and leaders must rise to the level of events, especially during these current difficult circumstances of the revolution.

Brother Abu Jihad then answered all the questions asked by the brothers who were present. Brother Abu Jihad arrived in the YAR the day before yesterday from Saudi Arabia. He was received by 'Abd al-Hamid Hadid, deputy secretary of the General People's Congress in the YAR; the PLO representative; and a number of the Palestinian revolution's cadres in Sanaa. In a statement upon arrival to the YAR news agency SANA, Brother Abu Jihad said: I express my pleasure with visiting the YAR and with the talks with the brother officials, especially under these difficult circumstances where we find the Palestinian revolution facing many difficulties and obstacles along with continuous attacks on the sons of the Palestinian people in the occupied homeland and in southern Lebanon.

Abu Jihad added that the continuous Zionist attacks against the sons of the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples always renew the Zionist enemy's hostile spirit and its shameful policy as declared by the terrorist Shamir in one of his statements, in which he said that the Zionist forces will destroy everything in southern Lebanon.

Brother Abu Jihad stressed that our Arab nation's only option is to confront the hostile Zionist course through cohesion, solidarity, and force, and through escalating armed struggle against this enemy. He pointed out that this is the Palestinian revolution's major task at this stage.

Brother Abu Jihad spoke about the daring heroic operation that a number of the Fatah movement's fighters carried out recently, and which was aimed at an enemy army's assembly area in the heart of Tel Aviv. He said: Although this operation achieved only a partial success, it remains great proof of the Palestinian people's will and determination to continue the armed struggle.

Concluding his statement, Brother Abu Jihad praised the close relations between the Paelstinian and the YAR revolutions, which have been entrenched through blood, joint struggle, and the militant march.

PLO Statement Denounces Syrian 'Plot' in Lebanon

GF301708 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 30 Apr 85

["PLO Statement" — date not given]

[Text] The PLO is following with great anxiety the serious situation in Beirut, Sidon and its environs, Tyre, and southern Lebanon in light of the decision made by President al-Asad which entails the dispatch of Syrian special forces under various Lebanese and Palestinian names. These forces include the Al-Asad and the Al-Ba'th Party battalions and other units which arrived in Beirut from Damascus to tighten control over the besieged Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut, by perpetrating new massacres that have been preplanned in Damascus in order to strike at the nationalist and Islamic Lebanese and Palestinian joint forces — forces that have fought for the defense of Sidon and its refugee camps for more than 45 days against the Israeli-supported isolationist forces, and succeeded in repulsing the attack by the isolationist forces despite the great losses in lives and material among Lebanese and Palestinian civilians.

The Syrian regime which is heavily involved in the plot against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples is now implementing secret agreements, including the Murphy-Al-Asad agreement, which provides for striking at the PLO and repeating the events of Tripoli. The Syrian regime has lost its nerve in the face of the Palestinian and Lebanese fighters defending their refugee camps and Sidon. Their steadfastness tears up the secret agreements and underlines the determination of our Lebanese and Palestinian masses to continue the armed struggle against the Zionist enemy and to liberate southern Lebanon, Palestine, and the Golan Heights from the Zionist invaders.

The PLO views with pain the statements attributed to well-known Lebanese figures, statements that aim to provide a cover for the plot, particularly as such statements are forecasting Palestinian-Lebanese and inter-Palestinian fighting. Such statements and moves reveal to our masses the sanguine plan that has been drawn up in Damascus by the Syrian regime. The Palestinian leadership calls on these Lebanese figures to display a comradeship of arms and to reject this exposed plan and refuse to comply with the orders of the Damascus regime that is colluding against our Palestinian and Lebanese peoples. The Palestinian people urge everyone to be alert to the gravity of what the prediction of new massacres in Sabra, Shatila, Burj al-Barajinah, and Sidon Entails. What happened in Beirut recently — under an ugly sectarian cover — illustrates the dimensions and ugly face of this terrible plot.

The Palestinian revolution and the nationalist and Islamic Lebanese forces which are waging the joint nationalist Lebanese-Palestinian battle against Israel and its agents, calls on everyone to point all the guns against the Zionist enemy and his American protectors, and urges everyone to resist the plot to thwart the nationalist Lebanese resistance against the Zionist enemy whose defeated hordes are now withdrawing in the face of the blows of the heroic Lebanese resistance.

The PLO calls on the Arab masses and Arab leaders to shoulder their responsibilities in confronting the plan to bring about sectarian partition and the grave plot of Balkanization and separating the population in Lebanon, a plot that is not aimed only against Lebanon and Palestine but is also aimed against the Arab nation and the entire region.

Revolution until victory!

Algiers VOP: Statement Issued on Palestinian Camps

LD302004 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1702 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Text] The Palestinian military and political leadership in the two camps of 'Ayn al-Hulwah and Al-Miyah wa-Miyah in south Lebanon, in a statement issued today, pointed out that these two Palestinian camps have suffered 100 martyrs and 275 wounded as a result of the aggressions against them by the separatist right-wing militias which were stationed in the eastern suburbs of Sidon last month.

The statement pointed out that in forcing the Palestinian camps and throwing them into the battle with Zionist right-wing militias is part of the scheme against Sidon, the capital of the southern province, in order to strike at the formula of coexistence there in implementation of the Zionist enemy policy.

The statement stressed that the Palestinian camps, which are part of Sidon, have never gone into battle outside their own area, and that the Palestinian battles were in self-defense and aimed at lifting the aggression of the militias against the Palestinian camps.

The statement stressed that the Palestinians are subject to the rule of the patriotic and Islamic forces and are coordinating with them. The statement denied that the Palestinians burned and looted the houses and properties of the Christians in the eastern suburbs of Sidon.

The statement asked: Where were the media, which relay accusations such as the above, when the Palestinian camps were exposed to shelling, destruction and fire bombs by the separatist right-wing militias and the Zionist enemy forces? The statement condemned all the attempts which might force the Palestinians into any Lebanese affair. It stressed the historic relationship of struggle between the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples, which was christened with blood through the battles against the joint Zionist enemy throughout the past years.

Arab League Meeting On Palestinian Camps Rejected

LD301638 Kuwait KUNA in English 1538 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Excerpt] Tunis, 30 Apr (KUNA) — A high-level diplomatic source here today said that Lebanon had informed the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States that it does not agree to the request made by the Palestine Liberation Organization to hold an emergency session of the League's Council at the foreign minister level to discuss to what the Palestinian camps in Beirut and southern Lebanon are being subjected. This source, who asked that his name not be divulged, told KUNA that the Lebanese reply was given verbally, rather than by memorandum, during a meeting between Lebanon's permanent representative to the Arab League, Sami Qurunful, and Secretary General of the League Chedli Klibi yesterday evening. Iraq and Jordan are the only two countries who have officially informed the League of their agreement to the PLO's request.

PRC to Receive Palestinian-Jordanian Delegation

GF301430 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1340 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Text] Tunis, 30 Apr (WAKH) — WAFA has said that PRC authorities have agreed to receive a joint Palestinian-Jordanian delegation in Beijing at the beginning of May. WAFA said that PRC Ambassador to Tunisia Xie Bangding informed PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat today of his country's approval to receive the delegation.

PNC Speaker Receives Eritrean Delegation

JN301730 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1616 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Text] His Eminence PNC Speaker Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih received an Eritrean delegation in Amman yesterday. The delegation consists of 'Ali Muhammad Sa'id , deputy chairman of the Eritrean National Assembly; Idris 'Uthman, National Assembly member; and Muhammad Nur, representative of the Eritrean Liberation Front in Amman. During the meeting a prolonged discussion was held on the Eritrean issue in the Arab and international arenas, as well as its relationship with the Palestine cause and ways to strengthen this relationship. They also discussed the need to unite Eritrean organizations in a front to support their just cause.

Fedayeen Operations in West Bank Reported

JN281745 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1621 GMT 28 Apr 85

[Excerpt] Our hero revolutionaries operating inside the occupied homeland, the main arena of struggle, have continued their operations against the occupation forces. The Martyr Halim group used hand grenades to attack a Zionist patrol while it was moving in the trade centre in the city of Nabulus, in the occupied West Bank, the day before yesterday. The attack wounded four occupation soldiers, two of whom were seriously injured. The Zionist occupation forces cordoned off the area and launched a large-scale search campaign for our revolutionaries, who withdrew safely to their bases. Our revolutionaries used incendiary bombs to attack a Zionist vehicle on the Beersheba-Jerusalem road near the town of Al-Zahiriyah in the occupied West Bank. The vehicle was damaged and a number of its occupants were wounded.

AFP: Turkish Tanker Attacked in Gulf 1 May
NC010854 Paris AFP in English 0835 GMT 1 May 85

[Text] Ankara, May 1 (AFP) — A Turkish tanker was hit by an Iraqi exocet missile at 0030 GMT today in the Gulf, 130 kms (80 miles) off the Iranian oil terminal on Khark Island, official sources reported in Ankara.

The owners, UM Shipping Company, said there were no casualties and measures were taken against a possible fire.

The owners said that the ship, the *Burak-M*, had taken on 120,000 tonnes of oil at Khark and was returning to a refinery in Izmir on the Aegean.

The ship was now making slowly for Dubai, where the degree of damage would be assessed, the sources added.

(Iraq announced its planes had hit a "large naval target" early today, and warned that it would continue its blockade of Khark, announced in 1982, until Iran agreed to total peace.)

KUWAIT

Talks Begin With Visiting Bulgarian Official
LD301306 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1144 GMT
30 Apr 85

[Text] Kuwait, 30 Apr (KUNA) — The official talks between Kuwait and Bulgaria were held before noon today at the headquarters of the Foreign Ministry under the chairmanship of Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Sulayman Majid al-Shahin and the Bulgarian deputy foreign minister Ivan Ganev who is currently visiting the country.

It was attended on the Kuwaiti side by the minister plenipotentiary at the Press and Culture Department, Sulayman al-Manis; Mr 'Abd al-'Al al-Qinai'i from the Political Department; and Mrs Rawiyah al-Ghanim from the Economics Department. It was attended on the Bulgarian side by the Bulgarian ambassador to Kuwait, Ivan Budinov, and one member of the guest's accompanying delegation.

In a statement to KUNA following the talks that lasted for 3 hours between the two sides, Sulayman al-Manis said that they sides reviewed bilateral relations between the two countries, "where they noted with satisfaction the development of these relations for the better...particularly because they are based on almost 15 agreements that include the economic, cultural, and political aspects." He added that the Bulgarian official will continue his meetings tomorrow where he will confer with Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir. Also, a program has been prepared for him including his meeting with the speaker of the National Assembly Mr Ahmad 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Sa'dun, the minister of awqaf and Islamic affairs, Mr Khalid Ahmad al-Jasir and some economic affairs officials.

Mr al-Manis pointed out that the Kuwaiti side listened to the Bulgarian side's praise of the various Kuwaiti political positions. He added that the two sides have "noted with admiration the similarity of the political viewpoints that interest the two countries and the entire region."

The under secretary hosted a midday luncheon today at the Hilton Hotel in honor of Mr Ganev and the accompanying delegation.

AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM Criticizes U.S. Mideast Policy
GF281918 Manama WAKH in English 1540 GMT
28 Apr 85

[From the press review]

[Excerpt] A Kuwaiti daily Sunday expressed wonder over some Arabs, including Palestinians, "fall" for the so-called American solution to the Palestinian cause.

Daily *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM* added that the American plot is aimed at supplying Israel with help to establish settlements everywhere "in order to give the Arabs an excuse to run after the so-called salvation".

The newspaper affirmed that those Arabs who might be running after the American solution to the Middle East problem "know very well that no justice comes through the United States."

"Murphy (the American envoy to the region) will fail...and if Israel flees from the Lebanese Vietnam, Palestine is moving" in the path of the national Lebanese forces struggle against the occupation in south Lebanon.

SAUDI ARABIA

Deputy Defense Official Discusses Armament, Security
PM301531 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic
27 Apr 85 p 10

[Interview with Deputy Minister of Defense and Aviation Prince 'Abd al-Rahman ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz by Hasin al-Bunyan in Riyadh — date not given]

[Excerpts] Al-Bunyan What stage has the compulsory conscription project reached and do you believe that the next phase will require implementation of such a project?

'Abd al-Rahman: We in the Ministry of Defense and Aviation call it flag service. The project is now at a very advanced stage. I do not want to anticipate events before the aims and objectives of the project are completely defined. All I can say is that we are at a very advanced stage.

Al-Bunyan: If implemented, will the project apply to all Saudi young men?

'Abd al-Rahman: Certainly. There is no doubt about that. When it is promulgated it will be comprehensive and it will state who will be called up.

Al-Bunyan: Western sources are claiming that Saudi Arabia is doubling its arms purchases although there is no sufficiently qualified manpower to use these weapons. What is your answer to these claims?

'Abd al-Rahman: These are deliberate prevarications, not claims. The truth is that the Saudi Defense and Aviation Ministry has been trying to build on the ground and to do its duty to the Armed Forces by building military cities and airports, and providing all that is needed to enable the Armed Forces to do their duty.

The Defense and Aviation Ministry has also been giving some attention to the equipment itself. For example, last year there was nowhere to keep the equipment to protect it from the weather and damage. Now the ground installations are almost complete. Without doubt, most of the expenditure over the past few years was geared toward preparation. Not many years ago there was nothing on the ground to serve the Armed Forces.

As regards armament, the Kingdom is doubling the purchase of certain equipment that we never purchased before. When the circumstances became ripe on the ground such equipment became necessary for the Armed Forces. However, most of the expenditure which is claimed to have been earmarked for excessive arms purchases has in fact been also earmarked for implementation of Armed Forces projects that have cost billions.

The Saudi Defense and Aviation Ministry's current method is that it never purchases any weapons before sending Saudis abroad to train on them so that when the weapons arrive in Saudi Arabia the trained manpower is available at the same time. That is what happened in relation to the naval units purchased from the United States and France. They were piloted by Saudis who had received special electronics training.

Al-Bunyan: Does that apply to the other branches of the Armed Forces?

'Abd al-Rahman: Yes, it applies to the Air Force and the ground forces. This is now our way at the Defense and Aviation Ministry, and it will always be — training before the arms arrive.

Al-Bunyan: Some Western sources emphasize that Saudi Arabia is giving military and economic aid to Iraq in its war against Iran. Is that true?

'Abd al-Rahman: Iraq is a fraternal Arab country. There are Gulf states agreements and Arab states agreements providing for mutual assistance in times of war and peace.

Al-Bunyan: Are you referring to the Arab Joint Defense Pact?

'Abd al-Rahman: Yes, there are agreements. Such a thing has been approved at meetings of Arab leaders.

Al-Bunyan: So, is Iraq getting military and economic aid from Saudi Arabia?

'Abd al-Rahman: Naturally, in accordance with the agreements concluded by all the Arab states. That is a fact.

Al-Bunyan: The Americans are saying that they are studying an arms deal covering arms that Saudi Arabia is interested in purchasing. What types are these weapons and do you expect Congress to oppose the deal?

'Abd al-Rahman: We have long been buying arms from the United States, we still are and we will continue to do so.

Al-Bunyan: However, recently a U.S. embargo has been imposed on the sale of U.S. arms to the Middle Eastern states. Does that embargo apply to the Saudi deal that was in existence before the embargo was announced?

'Abd al-Rahman: I believe that what is needed, what has been decided and agreed between the United States and the Saudi Kingdom will be implemented. Whether Congress would support or oppose is a U.S. internal matter but what has already been agreed upon should be implemented.

Al-Bunyan: Do you believe that this particular deal will go through without objection?

'Abd al-Rahman: Naturally there are bound to be difficulties, sometimes at U.S. domestic level, but when a state reaches agreement with another state that agreement is supposed to be honored. We do not know what will happen in the future but it is common knowledge that Saudi Arabia can buy arms from any source whose arms it considers to be useful and fulfill its purpose.

Al-Bunyan: How many foreign experts are there in the Saudi Armed Forces?

'Abd al-Rahman (Immediately): What experts are you talking about?

Al-Bunyan: We hear that there are foreign experts.

'Abd al-Rahman: We do not have a specific number of foreign experts. That depends on our needs. Sometimes, when there is need, there are more experts than other times. They are brought in for a specific period. When that period expires their services are terminated.

Al-Bunyan: What are your plans for strengthening security measures to protect Saudi Airlines planes against hijacking, particularly since there already have been two hijacking attempts?

'Abd al-Rahman: Undoubtedly we do have plans. We had plans in the past. A plan requires time because the people we train are human and humans have a limited capacity; so, we give them time to enable them to perform their duties perfectly. You know that the recent attempt ended when the hijacker was promptly killed at Dhahran airport. That provides the evidence that Saudi planes' security protection capabilities are increasing. We have training and we have effective capabilities to repulse any aggression against our planes.

Jordanian Crown Prince Hasan Departs Riyadh
LD301453 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1300 GMT
30 Apr 85

[Excerpts] Riyadh, 30 Apr (SPA) — His Highness Prince Hasan ibn Talal, the Jordanian crown prince, left King Khalid International Airport this afternoon following a visit lasting several days to the Kingdom during which he inaugurated the second annual meetings of the Arab thinking seminar.

‘Arafat Arrives for Islamic Good Offices Session
LD010720 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0655 GMT 1 May 85

[Text] Jeddah, 1 May (SPA) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir ‘Arafat arrived in Jeddah this morning to attend the meeting of the Islamic Good Offices Committee late today. He was welcomed at the airport by Jeddah's deputy governor, ‘Abd al-Rahman al-Sudayri and a number of officials.

Belgian Foreign Minister Arrives For Visit
LD302303 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2048 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Text] Riyadh, 30 Apr (SPA) — The Belgian minister of foreign relations, Leo Tindemans, arrived this evening in Riyadh for a 2-day visit to the Kingdom at the start of a tour of a number of countries of the region. He was welcomed on arrival by the under secretary for foreign political affairs, ‘Abd al-Rahman al-Mansuri; the director of the Western Administration at the Foreign Ministry, Ambassador Ma'mun Qabbani; the director of protocol at the ministry, Ambassador ‘Isa al-Nuwaysir; and the Belgian ambassador to the Kingdom.

UAE

AL-WAHDAH Urges Rejection of Murphy Proposals
GF281920 Manama WAKH in English 1545 GMT 28 Apr 85

[Excerpt] Manama, 28 Apr (WAKH) — A UAE newspaper called on the Arab states to turn down proposals made by U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Middle East Affairs Richard Murphy since they provide for a partial settlement to the Arab-Israeli conflict away from the overall settlement which has gained Arab consensus.

In its today's editorial, *AL-WAHDAH* newspaper published here said the Arabs have nothing but to strongly stick to achieving a peaceful settlement through the proposed international conference to be attended by the UN Security Council permanent member states and the parties concerned in the region including the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

Referring to Murphy's attempts to convince the main parties to have direct negotiations with Israel without the PLO, *AL-WAHDAH* urged the Arab countries to support the PLO in rejecting Murphy's proposals. Such proposals request the PLO to accept the Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 or excluding PLO personalities when forming the Jordanian-Palestinian joint delegation.

Warning against the repercussions in case Murphy succeeded in his mission, *AL-WAHDAH* affirmed that searching for an overall settlement to the conflict outside the proposed international conference umbrella and without the participation of the superpowers and the parties involved in the conflict including the PLO, would remain a search for the unknown.

Briefs

Law Violators Arrested — The labor investigation department at the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs has organized a search campaign against law violators in the city of Dubayy. The campaign has resulted in the arrest of 54 law violators, including a number of people who have infiltrated the country. [Summary] [*Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 30 Apr 85 p 3 GF*]

PDRY

‘Ali Nasir Muhammad Greets SRV's Le Duan
GF301624 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 30 Apr 85

["Text" of congratulatory cable from ‘Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, to Comrade Le Duan, secretary general of the Communist Party of Vietnam, on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the liberation of southern Vietnam — date not given]

[Text] It is my pleasure, on behalf of the YSP Central Committee, the government and people of the PDRY, and on my own behalf to convey to you and to all the heroic Vietnamese people and their leading party, the Communist Party of Vietnam, the most heartfelt congratulations on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the liberation of southern Vietnam from the domination of U.S. imperialism on 30 April 1975.

Your people have proved through their heroic resistance to all kinds of colonial invasions — primarily the U.S. invasion, the ugliest and biggest of all — that the will of people and their longing for freedom is bigger and more powerful than the weapons of destruction and imperialist terrorism.

The volume of sacrifices made by your people during the various stages of the liberation war — teaching the soldiers of invasion unforgettable bitter lessons and defeats — prove to all nations of the world the importance of struggle and sacrifice for imposing everlasting and just peace.

Our people and party highly appreciate the wise policy of your party that created the necessary conditions for unifing both parts of your homeland and redeveloping your country so as to achieve socialist construction with firm steps and form a deterrent defense for guaranteeing the sovereignty and independence of your country.

On this occasion, we would like to reiterate our support for your suggestions and constructive efforts for achieving peace and stability in Southeast Asia. We reiterate our determination to consolidate the friendship and international solidarity between our parties and friendly people in order to serve our joint goals in the struggle against imperialism, Zionism, discrimination, and reaction, and for socialism and peace.

Sudanese Defense Minister Visits Aden 30 Apr

Arrives in Aden

GF302050 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Text] Brigadier 'Uthman 'Abdallah, member of the Transitional Military Council, Sudanese defense minister, and envoy of Lieutenant General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Transitional Military Council in Sudan, arrived in Aden this evening on a short visit to our country.

He was received by Brother Brigadier General Salih Muslih Qasim, member of the YSP Political Bureau and minister of defense, and a number of senior commanders of the Armed Forces.

Received by Chairman

GF010810 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 0330 GMT 1 May 85

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, has received a written message from Brother Lieutenant General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Sudanese Transitional Military Council and commander in chief of the Sudanese People's Armed Forces, dealing with bilateral relations and the ways to develop them, for the good of the joint aims and interests of the two fraternal people, and also the latest developments in the fraternal Sudanese Democratic Republic.

This came during the brother secretary general's reception of Brother Staff Brigadier 'Uthman 'Abdallah Muhammad, member of the Transitional Military Council, defense minister, and special envoy of Lt Gen 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab. [Passage indistinct]

YSP Official Receives Syrian Party Delegation

GF301450 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Text] This morning Brother Hadi Ahmad Nasir, member of the YSP Central Committee and first secretary of the party organization in Aden, met in his office with the Syrian Arab Ba'th Socialist Party, led by Brother Ghasan Jajab, member of the party Central Committee.

During the meeting, Brother Hadi Ahmad Nasir reviewed the party and organizational expertise of the party organization in the governorate and its role in leading and directing the popular organizations and the rest of the elected local popular institutions. He also briefed him on the current preparations made by the party organization for the forthcoming third congress of the YSP.

The Syrian delegation expressed appreciation at and positive evaluation of the level of progress witnessed by our party within the framework of its program and internal system. It also discussed some of its activities in the party and organizational fields.

YAR

Sudanese Defense Minister Visits Sanaa 30 Apr

Received by President

GF301435 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Text] Today Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, received in his office the Sudanese delegation led by Brigadier 'Uthman 'Abdallah Muhammad, member of the Transitional Military Council and Sudanese defense minister.

During the meeting, the Sudanese minister delivered a message to the brother president from Lieutenant General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Sudanese Transitional Military Council and commander in chief of the Sudanese People's Armed Forces, on recent developments of the situation in fraternal Sudan and on bilateral relations. SABA' NEWS AGENCY has learned that the brother president has asked the minister to carry a reply message to Brother Lt Gen 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab.

The meeting was attended by Lieutenant Colonel 'Abdallah al-Bashiri, chief of staff and member of the Standing Committee; Staff Brigadier General Engineer 'Abd al-'Aziz Muhammad, member of the Sudanese Transitional Military Council; and 'Abbas al-Mu'tasim, Sudanese ambassador in Sanaa.

Departs Sanaa

GF302044 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Text] Brigadier 'Uthman 'Abdallah Muhammad, member of the Transitional Military Council and Sudanese defense minister, left Sanaa today after a short visit to our country. During the visit he delivered a message to Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, from Brother Lieutenant General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Sudanese Transitional Military Council and commander in chief of the Sudanese People's Armed Forces.

In a predeparture statement to SABA' NEWS AGENCY, Brigadier 'Uthman said that the brother president asked him to carry a reply message to Lt Gen 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab. He said that the results of his meeting with the president were useful and positive, pointing out that he fully briefed the president on the situation in Sudan and that the brother president showed understanding and affirmed the YAR's firm stance for the Sudanese people. He said: The brother president talked to us with total honesty and sincerity. The talk was a heart-to-heart talk because it was held with an honest man who knows where the disease and the remedy of the Arab homeland lie.

At the conclusion of his statement, the Sudanese minister praised our country's stance next to the fraternal Sudanese people. The Sudanese minister was seen off by Lieutenant Colonel 'Abdallah al-Bashiri, chief of staff and member of the Standing Committee; the Sudanese ambassador in Sanaa; and a representative for the Presidential Protocol.

Ghali Welcomes EC Support, Meets FRG Envoy

NC301708 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1425 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Text] Cairo, 30 Apr (MENA) — Egypt has welcomed the European Community's statement on the Middle East and its support for President Husni Mubarak's proposals on giving momentum to the peace process.

In a statement here today, Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, lauded the European Community's stand. He expressed his hope that this would be a prelude toward an effective European effort in the service of peace and understanding among nations. Dr Ghali said that this stand should prompt the European states to contribute toward convincing their U.S. ally of the need to begin a dialogue with the parties concerned.

Continuing his statement, Dr Ghali said that the European Community's statement touched on the Arab-Israeli conflict and highlighted the group's interest in the Middle East peace issue. The statement, Dr Ghali added, contained an objective analysis of recent developments in the area and an assessment of the dangers that continue to menace peace and security.

In another development, Dr Ghali today received Dr Kurt Mueller, the FRG ambassador in Cairo. He conveyed to him Egypt's appreciation for the European Community's statement and its support for President Husni Mubarak's proposals for giving momentum to the peace process.

Dr Ghali and the FRG ambassador also discussed relations between the two countries, as well as the means of strengthening them in various fields. They talked about UNESCO's current crisis and what Egypt and the FRG should do to enable this organization to continue its mission of world service.

Britain's Luce Arrives, Makes Statement

NC010626 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 1 May 85

[Text] Richard Luce, British minister of state for foreign affairs, arrived in Cairo early today on a 1-day visit to Egypt. During his visit, Mr Luce will be received by President Husni Mubarak and Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid. He will also discuss with Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, giving an impetus to the Middle East peace efforts, and bolstering bilateral relations in various spheres.

Luce stated on arrival that he is looking forward to his meeting with President Husni Mubarak. He also said he had spent 2 days in Sudan, where he held fruitful talks and met the Sudanese leaders. Luce added that Egypt and Britain have a common interest in achieving stability in Sudan. He said that he will discuss giving an impetus to the Middle East peace efforts with Cairo officials. Luce added that the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement is a basis to push these efforts.

Criminal Case Defendants Handed Over to UK, Malta

NC301650 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1630 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Text] Cairo, 30 Apr (MENA) — The Egyptian authorities have decided to hand over to Britain and Malta the four defendants, two British and two Maltese, who were accused of attempting to assassinate former Libyan Prime Minister 'Abd al-Hamid al-Bakkush last November.

Interior Minister Ahmad Rushdi told MENA that this decision resulted from intensive negotiations and contacts between Egypt, and Britain and Malta. The decision was also the result of the good relations linking Egypt with Britain and Malta. The British and Maltese authorities will interrogate the four defendants on their involvement in terrorist acts.

MENA has learned that the four defendants had been involved in terrorist activities in their own countries. The four defendants will be handed over to the British and Maltese authorities later today. Journalists will be permitted to meet with the defendants prior to their departure to their countries.

Joint Communique With Burkina Faso Issued

NC301715 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1350 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Text] Cairo, 30 Apr (MENA) — Officials of Egypt and Burkina Faso, formerly Upper Volta, have stressed that a just and comprehensive solution to the Middle East issue must be based on the recognition of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, including their right to self-determination, and on Israel's withdrawal from all occupied Arab territory, including Arab Jerusalem. Burkina Faso has praised Egypt's efforts to establish comprehensive peace based on the achievement of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights. The two states consider the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement on a joint drive as a positive step toward achieving the Palestinian people's national rights.

These points are included in a joint communique issued today at the close of the talks by Captain Blaise Compaore, minister of state delegate to the Presidency of the Faso in charge of justice, who is visiting Egypt from 25 April to 1 May.

With regard to African issues, the two states stress the importance of reaching permanent solutions for the problems causing tension on the African Continent through dialogue and negotiations. They also stress the importance of maintaining the continent's cohesion and unity against destabilization attempts and foreign intervention.

Concerning Chad, Egypt and Burkina Faso — in their joint communique which was signed on the Egyptian side by Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs — reiterate their support for the current efforts to achieve national reconciliation among the Chadian brothers. This national reconciliation will enable Chad to enjoy peace, stability, and unity, as well as its independence and territorial integrity, without any foreign intervention.

Concerning the situation in the Western Sahara, Egypt and Burkina Faso note the importance of implementing the resolutions issued by the OAU summits, particularly those issued by the Nairobi and Addis Ababa summits, in order to reach a just and peaceful solution of this dispute.

Concerning the situation in South Africa, the two states affirm that a prerequisite for establishing peace in this region is Namibia's obtainment of its independence in accordance with UN Security Council Resolution 435 issued in 1978. Another prerequisite is the abolition of apartheid and racial segregation. The two states, in this respect, strongly denounce the racist Pretoria regime's decision to install a puppet government in Namibia.

With regard to bilateral cooperation, Egypt and Burkina Faso have decided to form a higher joint committee at the ministerial level to be entrusted with consolidating and diversifying bilateral relations. The committee will meet once every 2 years in Cairo and Ouagadougou alternately.

The communique notes that the talks between Captain Blaise Compaore and Dr Butrus Ghali have produced a complete identity of views on all questions discussed.

The communique stresses the need to support and activate bilateral cooperation, as well as to upgrade it to the level of the distinctive political relations between the two countries. The communique also stresses the importance of consolidating Arab-African cooperation in view of the benefit for both the Arabs and Africans.

Captain Blaise Compaore invited Dr Butrus Ghali to visit Ouagadougou. Dr Ghali accepted the invitation, the date of which will be set later.

After the signing ceremony, Captain Blaise Compaore said that the decision to form a joint cooperation committee stems from the two countries' desire to bolster bilateral relations. Dr Ghali said that the communique is an expression of the political will of the two countries to work for further cooperation in various spheres, including the cultural, political, economic, and technical spheres. He noted that a group of Egyptian experts are contributing to the development plan in Burkina Faso, and that agreement has been reached to send more experts.

Zambian Finance Official Leaves Cairo 30 Apr

NC300718 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0640 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Text] Cairo, 30 Apr (MENA) — J.K.M. Kalaluka, Zambian state minister for finance, left Cairo this morning after a 3-day visit to Egypt.

During his stay, Kalaluka delivered a message from Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda to President Husni Mubarak. He handed the message to Dr Butus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs. Kalaluka also met several other Egyptian officials and discussed bilateral and African issues with them.

Military Training Exercise Ends in Sinai

NC301553 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1505 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Excerpts] Sinai, 30 Apr (MENA) — The final stage of the training exercise conducted by the Armed Forces in Sinai, ended today. Combat units from the land, air, and sea defense, and special forces participated in this exercise.

During the stages of this exercise, the forces used live ammunition.

The first stage of this exercise began last Saturday. The objective of the exercise was to train the forces in conducting battles against surprise hostile attacks and to carry out counterattacks in order to inflict the largest possible losses on the hostile forces.

Another objective of the exercise was to test the ability of the various levels of joint commands to make quick decisions and control the movement of the forces.

A military spokesman stated that the joint forces achieved the objectives of this training exercise with high competence. The excercise highlighted the ability of the commanders to conduct night battles and to achieve close cooperation among various units.

AL-JUMHURIYAH Comments on Murphy, Shultz Visits

NC290545 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2300 GMT 28 Apr 85

[Text] Cairo, 28 Apr (MENA) — *AL-JUMHURIYAH* expresses hope that U.S. envoy Richard Murphy's tour of the region will be the last American exploratory mission. Now, it adds, the United States should progress, one step at a time if need be, and give momentum to the peace process.

In a commentary published in Monday's edition, the paper notes: In his role as observer, Murphy became thoroughly familiar with the views of the states he visited. Thus, we presume that America's process of exploration has ended, and that there is nothing else any other U.S. official can do in this area.

The paper declares that U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz must make some new statements when he arrives in the region on 10 May. These, in turn, will make it clear that the United States has begun to assume its responsibilities as a major partner in the peace process, and that it is actually serious about seeking a just, peaceful, and comprehensive settlement.

The paper concludes by stating that the way has been paved, as never before, for a serious move toward a settlement, and that wasting time is not in the interest of regional stability.

Communique No 1,820 on 29-30 Apr Operations

JN301614 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Communique No 1,820 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 30 April 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

With men facing war in defense of justice, sovereignty, and independence, the armies of the great Iraqi people continue their brave operations against the forces of the despotic clique. The following are the results for yesterday evening and today:

1. Our forward units in the central operational sector opened heavy artillery fire on the defeated remnants of the despotic clique and other selected targets, killing three of the enemy and destroying an infantry position and an observation post.

2. Our units carried out several effective hits with artillery and mortars on enemy positions, vehicles, and fortifications in the East of Basra operational sector, inflicting heavy losses on personnel and equipment. Columns of smoke and flames were seen bellowing from the targets.

3. Two infantry positions and three enemy assembly points were destroyed in the East of Tigris operational sector.

4. One enemy infantry position was destroyed in the Maysan operational sector.

5. The mercenaries of the despotic clique in Iran shelled Khurmal and the outskirts of Qazzaniyah with heavy artillery.

6. More Iranian civilians sought refuge with our forward units on the battlefronts. They were safely removed to the rear lines.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 30 April 1985

Air Force Attacks 'Large' Maritime Target 1 May

JN010505 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 0450 GMT 1 May 85

[Text] A military spokesman has stated the following. In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. This morning, 1 May, a large maritime target was discovered near Khark Island. Our daring Air Force planes attacked the target and delivered an effective, accurate hit at 0530 [0130 GMT]. Our brave eagles returned safely to base, praise be to God.

Let the tyrant clique know that we will continue our blockade on Khark Island until they submit to a comprehensive peace in accordance with the just principles that our triumphant leader has enunciated. From God we seek success.

[dated] 1 May 1985

Briefs

UK, New Zealand Ambassadors — Baghdad, 30 Apr (INA) — President Saddam Husayn received the credentials of Terence Clark as the new UK ambassador to Iraq this morning. His Excellency also received the credentials of John Carter as the new New Zealand ambassador to Iraq. Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, Ahmad Husayn, chief of the president's office, and the president's secretary attended the ceremony. [Text] [*Baghdad INA in Arabic 0750 GMT 30 Apr 85 JN*]

King Husayn Addresses Arab Jurists in Amman

JN301255 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Text] Amman — His Majesty King Husayn has said that serious Arab action and honest cooperation strengthen the Arab nation's march, fulfill its ambitions, achieve its aspirations, and serve its objectives. During his meeting with the heads of the delegations participating in the second conference of Arab jurists in the Royal Hashemite Court this afternoon, King Husayn said that our nation will achieve its objectives thanks to its sons' awareness, cooperation, and efforts to serve their issues, as well as their adherence to the higher Arab interests and to their nation's values. His majesty welcomed the meeting of Arab jurists in Arab Jordan, wishing them success in the service of just Arab causes.

The chairman and secretary general of the conference delivered speeches in which they praised his majesty's patronage of the conference. They expressed their hope that steadfast Jordan will achieve success, progress, and victory under his majesty's leadership, which adheres to the Arab nation's objectives. The heads of the Arab delegations conveyed to the king their people's greetings and pride in Jordan's firm, principled stand in support of the Arab nation's causes. They also congratulated the king for the opening of the maritime line between the ports of Aqaba and Qabus in Al-Nuwaybi', as the beginning of Arab connections in the Red Sea.

Royal Decree Approves New Jerusalem Committee

JN301226 Amman Doemstic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Text] Amman — A royal decree has been issued approving the reformation of the Royal Committee for Jerusalem Affairs under the chairmanship of Akram Zu'aytir and with the membership of Dr Hazim Nusaybah, minister of state for Prime Ministry affairs; Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Khayyat, minister of Awqaf, Islamic affairs, and holy places; Tahir al-Masri, foreign minister; Muhammad al-Khatib, minister of information, culture, tourism, and antiquities; Dr Tahir Kan'an, minister of occupied territories affairs, Shaykh Muhammad Muhaylan, chief qadi; Engineer Ra'if Najm; Engineer Fu'ad Farraj; Bishop Salim al-Sa'igh; and Rawhi al-Khatib, [former] mayor of Jerusalem.

Committee To Study Movement Across Bridges

JN301149 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Text] A meeting was held at the Interior Ministry today under Interior Minister Hasan al-Kayid and in the presence of a number of House of Representatives members from the occupied West Bank and officials in charge of the competent ministeries and departments. During the meeting, the conferees discussed organizing the movement between the kingdom's two banks across the two bridges.

The conferees also discussed the necessary measures and arrangements to entrench the kinfolk in the occupied Arab territory and to obstruct the Israeli policy aimed at emptying the territory of its kinfolk. They also discussed the organization of the work of the West Bank's sons inside and outside the East Bank.

A committee was formed to study the topics of discussion in order to adopt the necessary steps for organizing the movement between the two banks and to simplify procedures at the crossing points.

Prince Hasan Returns to Amman 30 April

JN301748 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Excerpt] His Highness Crown Prince Hasan returned to Amman from Riyadh this evening. He was received by 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, the court minister; His Highness Prince Ra'd ibn Zayd, the chief chamberlain; Raja'i al-Dajani, secretary general of the Royal Hashemite Court; and a number of officials.

Two Soviet Muslim Leaders Arrive in Amman

JN301635 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Text] Amman — His Emminence Dr Shaykh Shamsutdin Babakhanov, chairman of the Spiritual Administration of Muslims of Central Asia and Kazakhstan, and His Emminence Shaykh (Shukrallah Bashzadah Shaykh al-Islam), Cahirman of the Spiritual Administration of Muslims of the Transcaucasus, arrived in Amman today on a visit to Jordan that will last several days at the invitation of the Ministry of Awqaf. This visit is aimed at strengthening relations between Muslims in the Soviet Union and their brothers in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. The two guests will participate in the fourth conference of the Royal Academy for Islamic Civilization Research al-Bayt Foundation scheduled to be held in Amman on 6 May in their capacity as working members in the foundation.

They were received at Alia International Airport by His Emminence Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Khayyat, the minister of Awqaf; His Emminence 'Iz al-Din al-Khatid, the Kingdom's grand mufti; the director of Al-Aqsa Mosque; the director of preaching and guidance at the ministry, and Soviet Embassy staff members.

Syria Facilitates Entry of Jordanian Citizens

PM301317 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 29 Apr 85 p 1

[*AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT* correspondent's report: "Syrian Facilities for Jordanian Citizens Entering Damascus"]

[Text] Amman — Jordanians arriving from Syria said that Syrian authorities at the Jordanian-Syrian border posts have recently been giving greater facilities to Jordanian citizens going to Syria. The arrivals have expressed their satisfaction with the new measures which are regarded as easing many of the previous measures.

On the other hand a large number of Syrian merchants have begun arriving in Amman in order to purchase Jordanian agricultural products from Jordanian farmers after the Jordanian Government rescinded a previous decision confining the marketing of Jordanian agricultural products to the Jordanian-Syrian company for marketing such products.

Al-Lawzi Comments on Agricultural exports to Syria

JN302034 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1440 GMT 20 Apr 85

[Text] Amman, 30 Apr (PETRA) — Dr Salim al-Lawzi, Agriculture Ministry under secretary and vice chairman of the managing committee of the Jordanian company for marketing and processing agricultural products, returned to Amman today from Damascus following a 2-day visit to Syria. Dr al-Lawzi said that he held talks with officials of the Syrian general company for vegetables and fruits to develop areas of cooperation and to increase exchange of vegetables and fruit between the two countries. He added that he explained to officials of the Syrian Supply Ministry the Jordanian Government decision on not confining dealings with Syria to the Jordanian company for marketing and processing agricultural products.

Al-Lawzi pointed out that agreement has been reached to increase exports of tomatos to Syria by 400 tons a day this month, and to provide Syria with 2,000 tons of onions starting tomorrow. Al-Lawzi said that talks dealt with the possibility of expanding exchange of agricultural commodities included in the barter agreement between the two countries to include barley, wheat and seed potatoes, dried apricots, and canned food. The Syrian side promised to study this subject and to reply as soon as possibile.

Al-Lawzi added that an agreement was signed to export 10,000 tons of oranges to Syria. Delivery will take place by the end of May. Agricultural Engineer Mazin 'Abd al-Qadir, member of the managing committee for marketing and processing agricultural products, participated in the talks on the Jordanian side.

Security Committee Sets Beirut Measures for 2 May

NC301551 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1400 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Text] The Islamic and national meeting held in 'Aramun has extended congratulations to Lebanon in general, and to southerners in particular, as well as to the sons of western Al-Biqa' and Rashayya for their heroic resistance against the occupying Israeli enemy. This resistance has forced the enemy to withdraw from these liberated areas. The meeting also noted that the battle is not yet over. Villages such as Shab'a, 'Ayn Ibil, Marj 'Uyun, and Bint Jubayl are still under occupation, and over 100,000 Lebanese are still awaiting liberation.

His Eminence Shaykh Hasan Khalid, mufti of the republic, explained that the 'Aramun meeting participants met with members of the Security Committee, which had been formed as a result of the Damascus meeting. Thursday morning, 2 May 1985, was set as the zero hour for implementing the following resolutions:

— Forming a joint operations room in Al-Hilu barracks [in West Beirut], and withdrawing gunmen and ceasing armed appearances in the streets of the capital;

— Transforming armed offices into social party offices without weapons;

— Lifting political protection from violators;

— Apprehending bearers of military weapons;

— Referring those arrested for crimes involving drug trafficking, theft, and burglary to the officers at Hubaysh Police Station;

— Preventing the taking of houses, offices, shops, and other acts of seizure;

— Preventing the establishment of armed checkpoints, except those set up by the 6th Brigade and the Security Forces; and

— Eliminating sensitive banners and slogans.

In addition, the 6th Brigade, the Emergency Squad, and the judicial detachments are entrusted with preserving security in all areas of West Beirut.

The head of the Security Committee can ask for assistance from the joint security forces when necessary to preserve security. All licenses for carrying military weapons will be canceled, except those issued by the head of the Security Committee.

Judicial detachment patrols will be intensified and the activity of police posts, particularly with regard to receiving and dealing with complaints from citizens, will be reactivated.

Security will be preserved in a firm way, violations suppressed, and public utilities and establishments, such as embassies, hospitals, and banks, protected. All acts that cause the displacement of people on a sectarian basis, that promote sedition, and that strike at peaceful coexistence among citizens will be combatted. The question of the detainees will be ended before the zero hour; the contact lines will be eased; attacks on and the arrest of people will be prevented; the raiding of houses will end; shooting on all occasions will be prevented; and all official establishments will be requested, through those in charge of them, to carry out their responsibility to preserve Beirut's proper image, to provide the essential needs of citizens, such as electricity, water, cleanliness, and the proper running of schools, and to provide all other aspects of civilian life.

These resolutions are considered effective as of Thursday morning, 2 May 1985.

The Security Committee asks all citizens to adhere to these resolutions out of concern for their safety and security. It warns that it will be obliged to storm centers that disturb security and that violate these resolutions.

Al-Jumayyil Meets Karami, Condemns Incidents

NC301628 Beirut Domestic Service in English 1510 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Excerpts] President Amin al-Jumayyil and Prime Minister Rashid Karami agreed to convene a meeting of the cabinet on Thursday to review Developments on the political and security levels, especially in view of recent events in Sidon and Iqlim al-Kharrub and to evaluate the implications and the consequences of the continued withdrawal of the Israeli occupation forces from Lebanon.

The president and the prime minister met at 1100 to discuss the latest developments in the country and to review diplomatic efforts to clarify the position of Lebanon on Israel's attempt to set up a demilitarized border strip within Lebanese territory. Discussions also dealt with the government situation and the need for the convening of the cabinet meeting to be attended by all ministers to discuss events in the Sidon area and to prevent any further repercussions.

The president and the prime minister stressed the need for all efforts to be exerted promptly to restore displaced people to their homes and ensure that aid is extended to them in order to prevent Israeli plans to make the Christians border guards protecting Israel's northern flank.

President al-Jumayyil condemned what took place in Sidon and in the Iqlim and stressed that such action could result in demographic polarization and divisions. President al-Jumayyil noted that he had repeatedly warned those involved against the danger of being caught in the snare. The president stressed that the legitimate forces of the Lebanese authority were the only hope for Lebanon. President al-Jumayyl declared that it was time that the legitimate authority replaced all militia forces in all parts of the country in order to pave the way for return to normal living conditions.

The president insisted on the need for the convening of the cabinet meeting to be attended by all members in order to unify positions on measures which should be taken to safeguard the Lebanese system from any further deterioration. President al-

Jumayyil stressed that the resumption of Cabinet meetings attended by all ministers would give the public the impression of cooperation among all national leaders to confront Israel and to restore peace and resume work on matters agreed upon during the Bikfayya ministerial conclave.

Ministers were later invited to attend the cabinet meeting to be held at 1100 on Thursday.

Karami Announces 2 May Cabinet

NC301255 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Statement by Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami to unidentified correspondents following a meeting with Lebanese President Al-Jumayyil at the presidential palace in B'abda on 30 April — recorded]

[Text] [Karami] I met with his excellency the president, and we appraised the events of the south, Iqlim al-Kharrub, Beirut, and other areas in Lebanon. These events are a source of concern to all of us. This is because what is happening has an effect on the status quo, particularly as concerns the division of the population, which must be contained and reversed if we are not to be faced with a new fait accompli. Naturally, we all reject this division. I do not want to go into the Israeli withdrawals. I am confident that they will be completed by the end of this month or the beginning of next month. This is our biggest bet. Total Lebanese sovereignty will be restored through this withdrawal and the state will be able to consolidate its authority in this country in a way that can lead to the realization of national accord and the strengthening of the Lebanese people's unity. The legitimate authorities would then be able to shape Lebanon in accordance with all Lebanese requirements and the people's dreams of freedom, democracy, justice, and equality. I am optimistic, despite all of these difficult conditions. I hope that everyone will realize the results of what is taking place and its consequent danger for the country as a whole. I hope that they will work to promote our common interests and serve our joint fate, so that we may be free, happy, and safe in our homeland.

I have agreed with his excellency the president to invite the cabinet to convene at 1100 on Thursday, God willing.

[Question] Where will the cabinet session be held?

[Karami] Here in B'abda.

[Question] Will you take any practical steps to return the displaced persons to their homes and [words indistinct]?

[Karami] I don't believe that there is anyone who wants to do anything that would result in the division of our population or the displacement of anyone from his home or village. Statements have been made by many people that reveal both understanding and a willingness to appeal to the displaced people to return to their homes whenever they wish. As a government, we must encourage and adopt practical measures to achieve this.

[Question indistinct]

[Karami] We have called for a cabinet meeting, and we will try to have everyone in attendance.

Birri, Junblatt Propose Comprehensive Plan

NC301926 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Text] Nabih Birri, minister of state for south Lebanon and reconstruction affairs, this evening conveyed to Army Commander General Michel 'Awn, on his behalf and on behalf of Minister Walid Junblatt, a plan for a cease-fire in Beirut, for the army to take control of the coastal road and Jazzin, and for the return of displaced people to their homes. The plan stipulates the following:

1. The 12th brigade will reassume its role along the coastal road from Khaldah to Al-Awwali.

2. A force of the 1st brigade will assume the security responsibility for Jazzin and its area following the withdrawal of the Lahd forces. This will be accompanied by definite guarantees.

3. All the displaced from the eastern suburbs of Sidon and Iqlim al-Kharrub will return to their villages.

4. A cease-fire will take effect in Beirut. The security committee will be asked to resume its work to eliminate the contact lines.

The security committee met this evening to discuss this subject and to hold field contacts to bring about a cease-fire.

Minister Birri held contacts with Sidon Deputy Dr Nazih al-Bizri this evening and they discussed recent developments.

Army Reportedly Agrees to Plan

NC010523 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 1 May 85

[Text] According to reports this morning, the Army commander, General 'Awn, told Minister Nabih Birri last night that the Army Command agrees to his proposed cease-fire plan. Meanwhile, other reports indicate that the Army Command's agreement is conditional, and is tied to a discussion of the force that will enter Jazzin later. The reports add that Gen 'Awn told Minister Birri that the Phalangist Party and the Lebanese Forces have asked for more time to consider the plan, and that they will respond later today.

PSP Leader Junblatt Comments on Christians, Jazzin

NC301428 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1254 GMT 30 Apr 85

[News conference by Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt at Al-Muktarah Palace in Beirut on 30 April; Questioners not identified — Recorded]

[Text] [Junblatt] Despite the heavy losses suffered by civilians from all sects in Sidon, and despite the events in Iqlim al-

Kharrub, I believe that we must rise for the first and last time above all wounds to try and stop the war in Lebanon, and to reach the necessary political settlement agreed upon by all parties. If this war continues, it will be destructive for everyone. There is no victor in this war. We ask the Lebanese Forces and the legitimate authority, who are currently exchanging accusations: Where are they leading Lebanon? Are they leading the country into a new domestic adventure, or into suspicious foreign alliances? We believe that we have had enough domestic war adventures. We believe that wagering on the West and Israel has failed. Let the people become united in order to reach a political settlement.

We also believe that the fate of the Christians should be the focus of attention. This fate should not be left to or linked with a group of mercenaries and amateurs, such as the Lebanese Forces or the Phalangists. There is a large difference between the Christians, and the Phalangists and Lebanese Forces. The Phalangists brought disaster to the Christians when they assumed control. Now is the time for a sincere national Christian voice to resist this trend which is suicidal for the Christians and for all Lebanese. Specifically, now is the time to reject the policy of Phalangist hegemony and the Lebanese Forces policy of adventures.

This is what I wanted to make clear today. I will also clarify that as far as we, the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP], are concerned, we view Jazzin as a redline. We will not enter Jazzin. We do not want anyone to enter Jazzin. If war is waged over Jazzin, then we will be in one way or another — or some people will be — implementing the Israeli plot for dispersion and sectarianism. Hence, we are in constant touch with Jazzin's functionaries, Jean 'Aziz, Nadim Salim, Edmond Rizq, Farid Sirhal, and others, in order to stabilize the situation in Jazzin and to reach a settlement. I believe that the best thing that can happen for Jazzin is to send a Lebanese Army unit there which will guarantee security. We do not object if this army unit passes through our areas to reach Jazzin to protect it. Naturally, this presupposes the departure of the Lebanese Forces from Jazzin and also the departure of what's his name, Lahd.

Concerning the displaced people of Iqlim, we, the Nasirite organization, and Amal, have the joint responsibility of returning these and all displaced people to Iqlim and Sidon irrespective of their sect or community. We must also protect the Christians in West Beirut.

Some people might feel drunk with victory at some stage of the fighting. I repeat: no one can claim to be the victor. We have had enough fighting. Let us all reach an acceptable political solution. The following question is now addressed to the Lebanese Forces and to the Phalangists: What do you want from Lebanon, and what do you want from the Christians? The best way to save the Christians and Lebanon is for these forces and the Phalangists to leave Lebanon and the Christians alone.

These are the points I wanted to clarify today and I am now ready to answer questions.

[Question] After having led the battle for the unity of Lebanon, the other side is now saying, and its propaganda is alleging, that partition has become a possibility and that you are heading the drive for it. What is your response?

[Junblatt] The forces who brought disaster to the Christian and Muslim people of Sidon are the ones who are heading the drive for partition. Those who will try to attack Jazzin are those who will try to seek partition. Therefore, we must be careful. The Jazzin issue is delicate and crucial to Lebanon's unity. I will not respond to the accusations of the Forces and the Phalangists, because such accusations are old and familiar. They do not care at all about the unity of Lebanon or the fate of the Christians. This is just like what they did in the past in the north when they fabricated the incident with Tony Franjiyah and brought about the displacement of thousands of Christians from the north; this is just like what they did in the Al-Shuf — and they have not learned the lesson there — or in Sidon and Iqlim al-Kharrub, and just like what is happening today.

[Question] Following the liberation of Iqlim al-Kharrub and the coastal road, you called on the Army to assume responsibility for security on the coastal road. On what basis do you want this to take place?

[Junblatt] I have no objection to the Army taking over this area in coordination with the existing forces. I have no objection to cooperating with the Army in order to achieve a minimum level of security and stability and to allow displaced people to return home.

[Question] If Lahd insists on remaining in Jazzin, what will be your position?

[Junblatt] It will be useful for Lahd to understand that his stay in Jazzin is not necessary, and that together with prominent Jazzin leaders, we can achieve a settlement formula that will preserve the security of Jazzin and the Christians there. Of course, Lahd is wagering on Israel. The wager on Israel by the Forces, or by the legitimate authorities, or by Lahd, has failed. Let them leave Jazzin to its patriotic inhabitants.

[Question] You have called for the Christians' return to their villages in Iqlim al-Kharrub and Jazzin, and you have promised to help in this regard. What guarantees will you give them?

[Junblatt] I have already said that we must first consolidate security along the coast in cooperation with the authority, with the Army — the reliable Army, of course. I should remind you that when this Army was in Al-Jiyah, it allowed the Forces to use it as a transit port to bring supplies and destruction to the Sidon area. Therefore, we want a neutral army that will guarantee everyone's safety. Of course, we must coordinate with the Nasirite Organization and Amal in order to achieve this settlement. As for guarantees, just as I gave guarantees in the past to the residents of Dayr al-Qamar, I can give the same guarantees to all the inhabitants of Iqlim al-Kharrub. There is no problem about guarantees.

[Question] Speaking of Dayr al-Qamar, is the return of displaced people to their villages now being considered?

[Junblatt] We raised this issue in the past. During Camille Sham'un's visit to Al-Mukhtarah, we proposed a formula to solve this issue. However, the Phalangists intervened and spoiled everything. The problem about the Phalangists and the Forces is that they have monopolized Christian decisionmaking. I don't know whether the purpose of this is to fight down to the last Christian in Lebanon.

[Question] Will you participate in the cabinet sessions?

[Junblatt] We will discuss the issue when it comes up.

[Question in English] Can you tell us what will happen in Jazzin?

[Junblatt in English] It is in the interest of everybody to safeguard the city, the town of Jazzin against any attack. We have no objection as for sending the Lebanese Army — a reliable one — to Jazzin even if they want to cross through our own areas, we have no ojbection.

[Question in English] What do you call reliable?

[Junblatt in English] I mean a Lebanese Army which will not threaten the security of the Al-Shuf and which will guarantee the free passage to all the citizens of Jazzin and of the surroundings.

[Question in English] Do you think that what happened in Al-Jiyah and in the Iqlim will push all the Christians toward the Israeli borders?

[Junblatt in English] I don't think so. But we have to stop fighting around Jazzin, and then try to achieve a solution for the refugees as soon as possible. I don't think that the Christians would like to live there on the borders with Israel, and to be the target of attacks or hostilities. I don't think it is easy to live there.

[Question in English] If Lahd's army does not leave the area, what will you do? Will you fight?

[Junblatt in English] I will not attack Jazzin. I will not attack Jazzin and I will do my best to prevent any attacks against Jazzin.

[Question] There are movements by the Lebanese Forces in the (Saddiq) area and its environs in western al-Biqa'. Is there a solution for the problem that has begun in western al-Biqa'?

[Junblatt] We can deal with all matters. I believe that western Al-Biqa' is currently immune from any problems. We are dealing with matters in full coordination with Syria. There are no problems in western al-Biqa'. We do not object to a partisan presence, even if it is a Phalangist one, but we do not want any foreign presence. There is no problem. Reports are being somewhat exaggerrated.

[Question] Is there a fixed time for the return of displaced people — 1 or 2 weeks, 1 month?

[Junblatt] It is very difficult. Unfortunately, we have not succeeded, that is, the operation was a military one as I have already said, and events happened quickly in Sidon, in Kfar Falus, in Iqlim, and in the Al-Rumaylah region. In addition to the military force, hordes of people from Beirut, the mountain, and Sidon have unfortunately arrived and looting has taken place. You need a minimum level of security, which will be stabilized after all these hordes have left. We will pay compensation. Material compensation is simple and is no problem. The state has lots of money it can give us. Instead of the useless spending of money on weapons and ammunition in Suq al-Gharb, the state can give money to all displaced people, beginning with the displaced people of Nab'a and Al-Maslakh, and including the displaced Christians of Al-Shuf and the displaced Muslims of Sidon. All that is needed is for the state to stop the ridiculous spending and the great waste.

[Question] Was the Iqlim operation [words indistinct] necessary?

[Junblatt] It was necessary because we saw that the Army was merely a spectator while Al-Jiyah port was the scene of crossings to and from Iqlim and Sidon. We could not understand it. The basic agreement on Al-Jiyah stipulated that it should only be used by the inhabitants, but the hordes started to use it. The Army and the legitimate authority have reneged on their pledges. We also saw that as a result of this, catastrophe befell everyone in Sidon.

[Question] Following the Iqlim operation, some people spoke about fears in [words indistinct]?

[Junblatt] I have said that Jazzin is the test. Preserving Jazzin prevents cantons; an attack on Jazzin will lead to cantons.

[Question] Are you completely and in principle against partition in Lebanon and against the displacement of persons?

[Junblatt] Look. Historically, the ones who started the partition plan in Lebanon were the Lebanese Forces and the Phalangist Party. We do not differentiate between them. This is [words indistinct]. They settled in their areas and made their own Monte Carlo 10 years ago. They tried to expand into the mountain when the Israeli forces arrived. They destroyed the mountain and co-existence there. The same thing was repeated in Sidon. I warned of a catastrophe befalling Sidon, but, naturally, no one heeded my warning. The legitimate authority failed to carry out its duty and the Lebanese Forces insisted on being present. The Sidon area and its environs were subsequently destroyed.

There is one last region today that is preserving Lebanon's unity and co-existence, and this is Jazzin. I hope that the legitimate authority, the Lebanese Forces, General Lahd, too, and [words indistinct] parties will understand this.

[Question] The combat lines in Beirut have flared up after the Iqlim operation. Is there a link between the two?

[Junblatt] We strongly support a cease-fire in Beirut. It is not in the interest of Beirut, the national and progressive forces, and Amal to have a flare-up in Beirut. We support the consolidation of the cease-fire at any time and a return to the agreed upon security plan.

[Question] You spoke about a new political equation. With whom will this equation be concluded?

[Junblatt] The problem is: Who is going to do the talking? Who is the other party's negotiator? The Lebanese Forces? No. The

Phalangist Party? No. Amin al-Jumayyil? This is the last opportunity for Amin al-Jumayyil. This is Amin al-Jumayyil's last opportunity to be the impartial president of all Lebanese. He should forget the past.

[Question] Does Amin represent the eastern areas following the uprising?

[Junblatt] I don't know what is happening there. They formed a joint committee. I have no idea what is going on.

Sham'un Urges United Christian Position

NC301355 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Text] [Former] President Camille Sham'un met with the Maronite patriarch, Cardinal Khuraysh, in the presence of Maronite bishops and heads of monastic orders. After the meeting, Sham'un said that the government is holding international contacts. A united Christian position is badly needed today, Sham'un said, to cope with developments. In reply to a question, Sham'un said: I have been given guarantees about Jazzin.

Christian ministers met at Sham'un's residence today at noon and discussed latest developments and ways to deal with them. The meeting ended at 1315, and Minister Joseph al-Hashim then said: We discussed current conditions. We will hold additional meetings in the near future to cope with developments. There will be a common position, he added.

Lebanese Forces Executive Committee Decisions

NC301827 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1725 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Text] Dear listeners: The Lebanese Forces Executive Committee's emergency meeting has just ended, and the following has been announced:

1. The Executive Committee welcomes all organizational steps that have been taken by the Phalangist Party. It maintains that any solution reached within the Phalangist Party will positively affect the Christian and national arenas.

2. The Executive Committee reiterates its principled position toward preserving the independence of the Lebanese Forces and unifying the Christian political decision to confront recent events. The committee has decided to speed up its efforts to undertake political initiatives with the participation of all Christian functionaries, organizations, parties, and forces.

3. The Executive Committee has discussed the new phase which requires comprehensive unity at the military level to confront the military situation. The Executive Committee has considered the steps proposed by the Lebanese Forces General Staff in this regard.

4. The Executive Committee has also considered the conditions of the schools, universities, teachers, and students and has decided to appoint Dr Charle Shartuni as head of the student and educational affairs body.

Reportage on Continued Fighting in Beirut

RFL Announces Cease-fire

NC301501 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1445 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Text] A comprehensive cease-fire on the market combat lines in Beirut has been announced. The cease-fire will go into effect at 1645. Gunmen from various organizations are still continuing their rocket and machinegun attacks on Lebanese Army positions and adjacent areas from their positions in West Beirut. These attacks follow the shelling of 'Ayn al-Rummanah, Furn al-Shubbak, Al-Tahwitah, Badaru, and the outskirts of Al-Ashrafiyah. One citizen in Al-Sunawbarah has been wounded.

Beirut Crossing Points Closed

NC301309 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Text] After 6 hours of relative calm, violent fighting involving flat trajectory artillery and machineguns has broken out again along the Sodeco-commercial market line. This followed clashes throughout last night and early this morning.

All crossing points in the capital are now closed, barring the museum-Al-Barbir crossing point, which reopened at 1000 this morning. Traffic, however, is light. A number of schools have closed because of the prevailing situation.

Clashes Continue

NC301835 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Text] According to security reports, clashes are taking place in the old commercial center, Ra's al-Nab, Mar Mikha'il, Sufayr, and Saqiy al-Hadath areas. Artillery, rockets, medium and heavy caliber automatic weapons, and intensive sniper fire are being used in these clashes. Al-Shiyah and Sufayr in particular are coming under sniper fire. The clashes have occurred despite the declaration of a cease-fire at 1830 today.

A security source reported this evening that all crossing points in Beirut are closed and coming under sniper fire.

Reportage on Fighting, Activities in South

Casualties in Kfar Falus Attack

NC301312 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1145 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Text] The residents of Kfar Falus and members of the army of southern Lebanon repulsed an attempted advance on their town today. Palestinian and extremist Islamic groups, supported by members of the Lebanese Army's 98th Battalion, participated in the attack. Some of the attackers were killed, and two of their vehicles were put out of action. The Palestinians and their allies prepared for the advance by bringing the town under heavy artillery and rocket fire at 0900 today.

Artillery duels are continuing along the Kfar Falus - Jisr (Inan) combat line. Meanwhile, Jazzin continues to suffer from a deep economic and social crisis following the influx of thousands of people. The town needs large quantities of food and medicine. This is in addition to the food and shelter required by the refugees. Officials in Jazzin are in touch with the International Red Cross to obtain aid for the region as quickly as possible.

Fighting Continues in Kfar Falus

NC301503 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Text] According to reports received from Sidon a short while ago, battles are still continuing in Kfar Falus. The Popular Liberation Army and Amal forces are trying to take control of the palaces [al-qusur] where the Lebanese Forces and agent Lahd militiamen have fortified themselves. The Popular Liberation Army and Amal forces have surrounded Kfar Falus from the west, north, and south. All types of automatic weapons, mortars, and rockets are being used in the fighting. The agent Lahd militiamen and the Lebanese Forces are directing artillery fire froma the hills of Rum and Kfar Hunah in an attempt to check the advance by the Popular Liberation Army and Amal forces.

So far, 3 people have been killed and 12 others wounded in the fighting. The reports also add that one heavy tank and two APC's belonging to agent Lahd's militia have been destroyed in the Kfar Falus area.

ASL Repulses Kfar Falus Attackers

NC301603 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Text] An artillery duel is currently taking place on the Kfar Falus combat lines between positions held by various organizations on the one hand, and the army of southern Lebanon [ASL] and Kfar Falus inhabitants on the other. ASL personnel and the population repulsed a number of attacks, forcing the attackers to retreat after sustaining grave losses in life and equipment.

An ASL military spokesman has stated the following: A group of Palestinians, the Popular Nasirite Organization, and extremist Muslims carried out three offensives against ASL positions and the Kfar Falus population using T-54 tanks, M-113 armored personnel carriers, rockets, and 106-mm artillery. ASL personnel and the population repulsed the attackers, forcing them to retreat.

The ASL spokesman added that enemy losses included two T-54 tanks and a jeep on which a DSHK was mounted. Four attackers were captured.

Security reports indicate that 50 people have been killed and dozens of others wounded.

Cease-fire Declared

NC301935 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Text] AFP has reported that Usamah Sa'd, official in charge of the so-called Popular Liberation Army in Sidon, has declared a cease-fire on the Kfar Falus combat lines. The Amal movement, which took part in the battles, has withdrawn its milita from the areas.

Nasirites 'Adhering' to Military Lines

NC301959 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Text] Dr Usamah Sa'd, deputy leader of the Popular Nasirite Organization, said in a statement this evening that the Popular Liberation Army forces — the forces of martyr Ma'ruf Sa'd — are adhering to the military lines reached last Sunday. The Popular Liberation Army forces did not participate in the battles that took place in the Kfar Falus area this morning because of the eagerness to complete the current contacts taking place with Jazzin's national leaders to bring about the withdrawal of the forces of agents Lahd and Ja'ja' from the area and to foil the plan to drive the Christians toward the border strip.

Dr Sa'd added: We have repeatedly declared that we do not intend to replace the legitimate authority. To prove our intentions, we have returned Al-Salihiyah barracks to the Army and we have asked it to carry out its role. From this premise, we announce that we have no intention of advancing beyond the lines already reached by our forces. We are not thinking of advancing toward Kfar Falus and the Jazzin area.

Meanwhile, the Command of the Popular Liberation Army — the forces of Martyr Ma'ruf Sa'd — has announced that it is adhering to its military lines at the Lib'a-'Ayn al-Mir area until contacts are completed on the withdrawal of the forces of agents Lahd and Ja'ja'. The battles that took place today were in defense of the Popular Liberation Army's positions. It has no intention of attacking and taking control of Kfar Falus.

Resistance Operation Against Israeli Patrol

NC301826 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1730 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Text] National Lebanese resistance men detonated an explosive charge at noon today as an Israeli patrol, composed of two vehicles and a jeep, was passing near the 'Alman position. An enemy vehicle was destroyed and its crew hit as a result of the explosion. Israeli helicopters immediately evacuated the casualties while another force combed the area in search of the resistance men.

Bulgarian President Continues Damascus Visit

Signs Agreement With Al-Asad

JN301345 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1115 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Excerpt] Damascus — President Hafiz al-Asad and Bulgarian President Todor Zhivkov resumed their talks in the presidential palace this morning by holding a closed meeting at 0930. During the meeting the two presidents touched on the topics that were under discussion over the past 2 days. The viewpoints of the two sides were identical on essential issues pertaining to the situation in Europe, the Middle East, the Lebanese and Palestinian arenas, and the Gulf, as well as cooperation and friendship relations between Syria and Bulgaria. At the end of the talks between President Hafiz al-Asad and President Todor Zhivkov, a celebration was held on signing [words indistinct] important documents for developing relations between Syria and Bulgaria.

President al-Asad and President Zhivkov also signed a friendship and cooperation agreement [ittifaqiyah] between the two countries as well as a program for developing economic, scientific, and technical cooperation through 1990. Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' and Bulgarian Minister of Foreign Affairs Petur Mladenov, in the presence of President al-Asad, President Zhivkov, the Bulgarian delegation, the vice presidents, the prime minister, the deputy prime ministers, and a number of ministers, signed the implementation program of the cultural and scientific cooperation agreement between Syria and Bulgaria for 1985-1987.

Following the signing ceremonies, President al-Asad made the following statement to Bulgarian media: Although our talks lasted only 2 or 3 days, we managed to exchange views on bilateral and international issues, and there has been a wide exchange of views. As we proceeded from one principle, our viewpoints were similar and even identical.

I believe that our meeting has given new momentum to relations and cooperation between the two countries. Just as our previous meetings have promoted understanding and cooperation between the two countries, this meeting also has a special importance epitomized by these documents that we have just signed. It is clear that they are important documents and constitute a qualitative step in relations between the two countries. They also provide good prospects for a stronger and more prosperous future and for further friendship and cooperation relations between the two countries.

In brief, I can say that our meeting has been very successful, and at the end of this short statement, I repeat my thanks to President Zhivkov, who is a dear friend of mine and with whom I have old friendly relations, for visiting Syria. I repeat my welcome to him and the delegation accompanying him. I wish good health and happiness to Comrade Zhivkov and progress and prosperity to the friendly Bulgarian people. Through the Bulgarian media I send my greetings and best wishes to this friendly people.

President Zhivkov also talked to the media and expressed in his name and on behalf of the accompanying delegation his thanks for the warm hospitality he received in Syria and his appreciation for the cordial atmosphere that the president and the Syrian comrades provided for the successful talks that took place in Damascus. He added that the visit has turned into a rally in support of Syrian-Bulgarian friendship. The documents that we signed are considered as a great work. I share President al-Asad's belief that the implementation of these documents will qualitatively promote our friendship and cooperation; its effects will not be restricted to the limits of Bulgarian-Syrian relations but will affect the region in which we live — the Middle East and the Balkan peninsula, and even the world. This is considered as a contribution to efforts to achieve peace and understanding among peoples.

President Zhivkov ended his statement by repeating his invitation to the president to visit Bulgaria, where he will always receive every welcome and coldiality since the Bulgarian people, leadership, party, and Zhivkov himself consider him a dear guest

Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the Bulgarian State Council and secretary general of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee, and his delegation left Damascus this afternoon following an official 3-day visit to Syria. President Hafiz al-Asad was at the head of those who saw off President Zhivkov at Damascus International Airport.

Cables Thanks to Al-Asad

JN301619 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1515 GMT 30 Apr 85

["Text" of Bulgarian President Todor Zhivkov's cable to President Hafiz al-Asad sent on 30 April 1985]

[Text] While leaving your friendly country, I would like to once again extend my sincere thanks to you, my dear friend Hafiz al-Asad, for the cordial hospitality you accorded me and my accompanying delegation during our visit to the SAR. I am carrying with me the best impression of our talks, your country, and the heroic Syrian people.

I would like to express to you my deep satisfaction with the results of the visit. I am convinced that they constitute a new incentive for further expansion and deepening of the cooperation between our countries for the benefit of the Bulgarian and Syrian peoples and in the interest of the struggle against imperialism, Zionism, and reaction as well as in the interest of peace and social progress.

I wish you continued good health, happiness, and success in your highly responsible activities in the interest of the friendly Syrian people.

Commentary Ridicules Murphy's Mideast Proposals

JN281910 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1530 GMT 28 Apr 85

[From the "Palestine Broadcast" feature]

[Text] Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state, held talks with the Egyptian regime's officials immediately after his arrival in Cairo. The talks dealt with the outcome of Murphy's tour of the region. The U.S. envoy held expanded talks yesterday with King Husayn in the port of Aqaba on the possibilities of holding a Jordanian-Palestinian-U.S. dialogue to pave the way for negotiations with Israel basis on the Reagan plan, the Camp David accords, and the treacherous Amman agreement.

Reports say that these possiblities improved, particularly following recent contacts between the Jordanian regime and an 'Arafatist delegation in Amman. Jordanian sources did not announce anything on the Murphy-Husayn meeting, but this dialogue may take place during Secretary of State George Shultz' visit to the region on 10 May. The visit will include occupied Palestine, Jordan, and Egypt, and is aimed at completing Murphy's talks.

During his current tour of the region, Murphy visited Amman on 14 April. Murphy's second visit to Amman yesterday came amid Israeli reports that King Husayn is determined to proceed on the path leading to negotiations with Israel and that Yasir 'Arafat is leaning in this direction more than before. The day before yesterday, 'Arafat announced that he agreed on Murphy's proposal concerning the beginning of a U.S.-Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue. This agreement came through 'Arafat's political adviser, Hani al-Hasan.

The PFLP and Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP] denounced these statements. The PFLP said: These statements blatantly disclose that the deviationist leadership is deeply involved in the mud of the liquidatory U.S. plan. A DFLP responsible source said: Hani al-Hasan's statement affirms yielding to the U.S. conditions that Murphy conveyed and also the extent of the rightist leadership's involvement in forging the Palestinian people's will and destroying the bases on which the PLO was established.

The PFLP and DFLP called on all Palestinian forces, organizations, personalities, and sides to close their ranks, coordinate their efforts, and mobilize their potentials to topple the Amman agreement and Murphy's proposals, and to prevent the second link in the Camp David scheme.

AL-BA'TH, AL-THAWRAH View U.S. Mideast Moves

JN280849 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 28 Apr 85

[Press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The Interlocutors Represent Themselves Only," *AL-BA'TH* says: Any stand or move by the parties to the Middle East deal will not cause surprise or wonder. The intensive moves begun by U.S. diplomacy recently aim at achieving quick results that serve the direct negotiation process. Perhaps, what Murphy has achieved in his current tour, other than in Damascus, shows, as he officially admitted himself, the yearning of the U.S. Administration and the parties to the deal to crystallize and incarnate these results through a practical fomula now called the Jordanian-Palestinian- U.S. dialogue. The paper asks: Who do these interlocutors or negotiators represent? The paper answers: The nonnational and illegal Amman council has placed them in a position from which they thought they could talk in the name of a people who sacrificed thousands of martyrs as a price for freedom and dignity. So, the interlocutors will only represent themselves in treason and all the capitulation and humiliation it entails. They are insignificant people who are rushing for crumbs on the dining table and their fate will not be any better than that of the agents who preceded them.

Concluding, *AL-BA'TH* says: Our nation's masses, who are experiencing a pan-Arab uprising, can bring these midgets of treason to account. They alone know the hour of account, and this hour is approaching.

AL-THAWRAH comments on the same subject. It affirms: On the basis of adopting Israeli expansion and aggressive policy, the United States continues to ignore the facts of the Arab- Israeli conflict and the factors of just peace; in order to remove its policy from the impasse, it relies on dilapidated tools. It imagines that through the old Camp David agents, like the Egyptian regime, and the new ones represented by 'Arafat, King Husayn, and the Qabus and Saddam regimes, it can publicize partial and separate settlements. This process is impossible and doomed to failure because it is fraught with dangers. This is because the pan-Arab uprising, whose signs are appearing in the area and which proceeds from and relies on the firm, principled Syrian stand based on achieving the strategic balance, will have a decisive influence not only on toppling the policy of capitulation and separate and partial steps and its agent tools, but also in determining the forthcoming developments in the area and imposing just peace. This just peace is based on Israel's withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories and restoration of the Palestinian Arab people's inalienable rights in their territory and homeland.

Damascus Views Shultz Visit, U.S. Protection of Jordan

JN301354 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] Gentlemen, the United States is again heating up the Middle East situation under several claims, such as that the present U.S. move is a political one and that the U.S. Administration is concerned about Middle East peace. Before George Shultz, the first secretary in President Reagan's administration, even embarked on his visit to Israel, the State Department announced emergency aid for the Zionist leadership and several former U.S. officials demanded to know the objective of any U.S. military move in the region. All this has taken place during U.S. envoy Richard Murphy's visit to the region and amid the current preparations in Amman and Cairo to receive George Shultz.

We do not think that the first U.S. secretary is coming to work in vacuum or start talks from scratch. After all, he has disclosed the new policy about giving protection and security guarantees to the Jordanian regime. U.S. policymakers currently feel that the defeat they have suffered with Israel in Lebanon must be compensated by hedging their bets in another part of our Arab East, especially since the United States also feels that it cannot achieve its objective as long as Syria's position is strong and is stimulating the Arab liberation movement on all fronts.

Here, gentlemen, emerges the objective of Shultz' visit at a time when the Zionist have begun debating the objectives of their invasion and the cause of their defeat; this debate is bound to reveal the direct U.S. role in the invasion operation and the siege of Beirut. The United States has promised through George Shultz and others that it will avenge the Syrian stand and its defeat in Lebanon. This explains the real reason behind the U.S. protection for the Jordanian regime and its manipulation of all agent regimes and Israel in one direction, thereby placing them in an alliance against Syrian steadfastness and the Arab liberation movement which stems from this steadfastness.

The timing of these developments with the emergence of the axes of apostacy and capitulation in the Arab arena makes the new U.S. approach a slogan for heating up the area again on the pretext of protecting and guaranteeing the security of those Arab renegades riding on the U.S. bandwagon. Since U.S. diplomacy is conspiratorial by nature at any given time, the emergency aid to Israel is linked to the Jordanian regime's condition for entering direct negotiations. This condition calls on the United States to specify the form and strength of its security and military guarantees to the king's regime and its political line.

Thus, the United States will provide Israel with the requirements for aggression and also respond to the capitulationists' desire to defend their capitulationist line. If the United States and the pillars of its policy in the region believe they can chart the future of the Arab nation by surprising the Arabs with events, we say that Washington is again miscalculating, even though it has already specified the tasks for its forces which will protect the regimes that are willing to cooperate with Camp David and its objectives. The fault is not in how the United States is preparing for this stage, which it is trying to impose as a fait accompli, nor in the prior specification of the tasks for the forces that will be stationed in Jordan, but in the U.S. mentality which thinks that the Arabs will submit to the decision of a regime that has never been nationalist or pan-Arabist, and in U.S. dismissal of the bitter events it experienced when it felt that Vietnam was being repeated on Lebanese territory.

What remains is for the U.S. Administration to realize that all its plans will not be able to dominate the Arab decision represented by the Syrian decision. This is because Syria dervives its strength from the will of the Arab masses, not from rulers who need protection from the indignant masses.

Knesset Committee Discusses Lebanon, Rejects Inquiry

TA301337 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin has told the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee that Yasir 'Arafat is encouraging Fatah to commit murder and carry out terrorist acts in Israel. He added that it took 10 months to plan the operation involving the boat the Israel Navy sank a few days ago. The increase in terrorist acts is the outcome of the bitter competition between Yasir 'Arafat and Abu Musa [Sa'd Musa Muragha] for control over the Palestinians. The defense minister expressed his assessment that in the future we will witness further Palestinian attempts to penetrate through southern Lebanon, and he said that it would be impossible to predict how they would behave. It would therefore be preferable for one organization out of the scores operating in the south to dominate, even if it is Amal, so that there will be one body to address in Lebanon. Terrorism in Lebanon has not been annihilated, Minister Rabin said, and that is why a security strip is so vital; otherwise UNIFIL will be stationed along our northern border and terrorist penetration and low trajectory firing at our settlements will be possible.

The defense minister said he expects the Syrians to encourage terrorist activity, but to avoid a direct confrontation with the IDF. As for our involvement in the security strip, the defense minister said that only our own security requirements will be the criteria for Israel's activity in southern Lebanon.

Our correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami reports that in the ensuing debate, Knesset Member [MK] Dan Meridor said that the IDF will have to find an answer to the fact that the Syrians are encouraging terrorist activity against us, and said he supports an offensive approach against the terrorists that would come at our initiative. MK Abba Eban, the chairman of the committee, said that he presumes that the Shi'ite hostility will dissipate once the withdrawal is completed.

MK Yosi Sarid said that the whole episode of the war in Lebanon was founded on a Christian orientation, but the intelligence community had failed — which is why it is necessary to establish a commission of inquiry. The defense minister commented on this and said that a commission of inquiry could be set up on the basis of a consensus, which is not the case now because the Likud opposes this initiative. Consequently, no commission of inquiry will be established. Committee Chairman Abba Eban supported this approach.

Rabin Comments on U.S. Space Defense Project

TA301653 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1605 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Text] The defense minister has addressed the U.S. invitation to Israel to join the star wars project, and said that at this stage no date has been set for Israel to give its response. Personally his approach is positive, but right now two Israeli scientists are being sent to examine the U.S. initiative. At any rate, the defense minister would recommend joining only those areas whose implementation would also be worthwhile for Israel.

Further on Mexican Trade Minister's Visit

Complaints About UN Votes

TA301121 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Text] The foreign minister has complained about the fact that despite the friendship between the two countries, Mexico votes against Israel in the United Nations. Minister Shamir said this to Mexican Minister of Commerce and Industrial Development Hector Hernandez. The visiting minister promised to work for an improvement of links between the two countries, primarily in the international organizations.

Our correspondent Gid'on Remez reports that during their talk in Jerusalem, Minister Shamir asked the Mexican minister to continue to expand the scale of purchases of Israeli products in return for the oil Israel buys from Mexico. He also expressed support for the efforts of the Contadora Group, of which Mexico is a member, to achieve peace in Central America.

Joint Statement Issued

TA010748 Jerusalem GOVERNMENT PRESS OFFICE in English 30 Apr 85

["Announcement by the spokesman of the Ministry of Energy and Infrastructure" — GPO headline]

[Text] Israel and Mexico have agreed to cooperate in the area of trade and the development of joint projects in Mexico and in other countries in Central America and the Caribbean region by combining the resources of both countries in an effort to expand commercial activity between them. Israel is to invest knowhow and expertise, as well as exporting equipment for the joint projects.

This emerged following a five-day visit to Israel of Mexico's secretary of commerce and industrial development, Mr Hector Hernandez, as the guest of Energy and Infrastructure Minister Moshe Shahal. The secretary was accompanied by ministry personnel and by senior Mexican industrial personages.

In the course of his visit the guest was received by the president, Mr Hayim Herzog, and met with Prime Minister Peres and with Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shamir. Mr Hernandez also visited a number of industrial plants as well as the Weizmann Institute of Science in Rehovot and the Hebrew University of Jerusalem.

During the talks Secretary Hernandez held with Minister Shahal and with the director-general of the energy ministry, Mr Natan Arad, the possibilities of expanding trade between the two countries were examined. Also discussed was the possibility of Mexico's purchasing Israeli products in the spheres of industry and advanced technology, chemical products, medical supplies and equipment, as well as Israeli maintenance of civilian helicopters. Cooperation possibilities in the area of agriculture, water resources, solar and geothermal energy, education, transport, communications and technical education were also discussed.

The two ministers agreed that in order to attain the goals agreed upon during Minister Shahal's visit to Mexico earlier this year, according to which Mexico will purchase $100 million worth of products and services already in 1985, the efforts being made in this direction by both governments must be augmented. Within this framework, the two countries will set up inter-departmental working groups, under the Ministry of Energy and Infrastucture in Israel. The two groups will follow trade developments between the two countries on an ongoing basis and will exchange information.

A joint statement issued by Minister Shahal and Secretary Hernandez said that the steps taken ensure possibilities of expanding the economic ties between the two countries. The two ministers expressed complete satisfaction with the progress made during the visit and with the good will and friendliness which marked the discussions. The secretary conveyed his sincere appreciation for the warm hospitality he received.

Arens Believes IDF Will Continue Operating in Lebanon

TA301040 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
1000 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Text] Minister Moshe Arens believes that the IDF will continue to operate in Lebanon even after the withdrawal. He is not surprised that anarchy prevails in the areas evacuated by the IDF. Minister Arens made these remarks in a lecture to overseas students at Hebrew University in Jerusalem. Our correspondent Hemi Bar-Josef reports:

[Begin recording] [Bar-Yosef] We are retreating into the unknown, Minister Arens said. We have recently been witnessing a phenomenon where anarchy is taking hold of every area evacuated by the IDF. According to him, this should not be a surprise because it is a natural consequence of the political situation in Lebanon. Presumably, Minister Arens added, this situation will force the IDF to go on intervening in what is happening in Lebanon. Nevertheless, he noted, we still hope that terrorism along the northern border will stop; if it resumes, we will crush it.

[Arens — in English] We're hoping that there will not be a renewal of terrorism. We are determined to do what is necessary in order to squash it, if we do have a renewal of terrorism on the northern border.

[Bar-Yosef] Referring to relations with Egypt, Minister Arens said: I do not see any real change in Egypt's position toward peace. It is inconceivable that Egypt should make the return of its ambassador and the thawing of relations conditional on terms such as international arbitration over Tabah, a withdrawal from Lebanon, and progress toward a solution of the Palestinian problem. In this opinion, the government should insist that Egypt fulfill all the commitments it undertook in the Camp David accords, without making them contingent on other issues.[End recording]

Lebanese Activities Coordinator Views Security Strip

TA300706 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0405 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Text] The coordinator of the government's activities in Lebanon has said that the possibility that the IDF will go back to fight in Lebanon cannot be dismissed. A day after the withdrawal from the western sector, our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal has spoken with Uri Lubrani.

[Begin recording] [Tal] Uri Lubrani, what can now be expected in the security strip? Is there any chance that the IDF will be able to prepare the army of southern Lebanon [ASL] for its intended tasks in this sector — tasks which are not expected to be easy ones? What process are those local forces in the security strip undergoing, with IDF support, from now up to the withdrawal?

[Lubrani] A process of training, maneuvers, the creation of activity patterns, getting these forces to act in a very narrow strip with many logistical problems, and in total, to do this work in such a way that at the end of this educational period they will be able to work alone, without the IDF being a main element in the field as it is today.

These are units that, until recently, were deployed over the entire area of southern Lebanon, and they are now being brought back into the strip. New soldiers are being trained to replace those who left this force because their places of residence are not within the security strip. New units are being created, as well as new working patterns more suitable to activity inside the security strip.

[Tal] Perhaps one question about Jazzin. Yesterday we heard several soothing statements from Nabih Birri, about everything involving Jazzin. Has the threat to that hamlet been removed?

[Lubrani] I do not think the threat has exactly been removed. However, if we refer to Nabih Birri's statement, as I heard it, it was a statement also made in the name of Walid Junblatt, the Druze leader. Both of them declared that, in their opinion, care should be taken to ensure that Jazzin remains a Christian hamlet and that its residents not be made to suffer as a result of the events in southern Lebanon. I think this is an encouraging statement, and we simply must hope that the talk will be followed by action. There is no guarantee of this in Lebanon.

[Tal] Mr Lubrani, perhaps, in conclusion, after almost 3 years in Lebanon, we now know that country — with all its various movements and shades — better than ever. Do you believe that today,under the current conditions and in view of all we know, a situation could again be created in which Israel would go to war in Lebanon?

[Lubrani] First of all, the war — for the moment at least — still exists. We still have to be alert, every day, every hour, against attacks against us. I certainly do not dismiss the possibility that we will yet need to fight in Lebanon. I very much pray that this possibility will not come true. [End recording]

Minister Levi Opposes Commission of Inquiry

TA301649 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1605 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister David Levi is opposed to the establishment of a commission of inquiry to look into the war in Lebanon. In his opinion, a decision to set up such a commission would spell the end of the national unity government.

[Begin Levi recording]Those who call for a commission of inquiry are in fact questioning the government's survival at a time when it has to function as a united body and deal with the difficult security, political, economic, and social problems. This is the reason raising this question now has a certain goal that serves no purpose and certainly does not lead to dealing with urgent matters. [End recording]

This report was filed by our correspondent Gershon Meller.

Kimche Notes Hope for Stalemate in Gulf Conflict

TA301633 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Text] The Foreign Ministry director general has said that Israel is interested in the Iran-Iraq war not ending in a decisive victory for either country, but instead would like to see the weak balance between them continue. In his opinion, any change in the balance of power in the Persian Gulf war would endanger Israel. He pointed out that there is no way Israel can change the war, but said we can only hope that no side wins. David Kimche was speaking at a seminar in memory of Lieutenant General David El'azar at Tel Aviv University's Center for Strategic Studies, and his remarks were reported by our correspondent Aharon Barne'a.

Position Papers Prepared on Mubarak-Peres Summit

TA300652 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0405 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Text] The Inner Cabinet will apparently discuss the state of Israel's relations with Egypt tomorrow, in addition to the various proposals regarding the issues to be discussed between the two countries, in preparation for a possible summit meeting between Egyptian President Husni Mubarak and Prime Minister Shim'on Peres. In preparation for the discussion, debates are being held in the Jerusalem Foreign Ministry, under the guidance of Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir and with the participation of the director general of the Foreign Ministry, the director general of the Prime Minister's Office, and the chief of the IDF planning branch, Major General Menahem 'Eynan. Here is our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer with a report on the position papers that have been prepared for the Cabinet discussion:

If the Foreign Ministry experts wanted to depict a negative picture of the state of Israeli-Egyptian relations, they did not succeed. There is, of course, no certainty that this is what they wanted to do. What emerges from the detailed document we will read here is that the two countries have been maintaining a complicated set of relations ever since the peace agreement was signed, and this picture has shades of black and white, not just one color. Let us begin with the positive. There are correct relations regarding air, sea, and land transport between Israel and Egypt. In the field of commerce, trade totaled $11 million last year. Oil: Egypt is supplying Israel with crude oil amounting to 2 million tons annually. Israel purchases another million tons, with the Egyptians' knowledge, through chance purchases from Western companies. The Egyptians also send crude oil to be refined in Israel, and Israel exports more than 0.75 million tons of Egyptian oil that it has refined. Agriculture: There is cooperation between the two ministers of agriculture. The document discloses that an experimental farm is being managed in Egypt by an Israeli expert, and there is talk at present of expanding the project through the establishment of another farm. The Egyptians recently appealed to Israel with a request to market melons from Al-Nuwaybi'.

The negative side is primarily affected by three matters. The absence of the ambassador: The Egyptian ambassador has now been absent from Israel for 2 and 1/2 years. His absence, the Foreign Ministry document says, symbolizes — perhaps more than anything else — the slump in relations. Hostile propaganda: The Egyptian media never stop attacking Israel with an absolutely anti-Israeli tone. Anti-Israeli activity by Egypt in international institutions: Egypt joined in 36 of the 38 resolutions passed by the UN Assembly against Israel on the issues of the Middle East conflict. It is working in Africa against the establishment of relations between Israel and the countries that severed relations with us and, in Latin America, it is working against the transfer of embassies to Jerusalem. Only this morning we reported an Egyptian appeal to Spain not to establish diplomatic relations with Israel.

The issue that is involved in more than just a dispute is the delineation of the border in Tabah. This issue has turned into a powder keg. This week an Egyptian weekly ran a headline for an article, saying: Tabah, the capital of Egypt. The article proposed rejecting even the proposed arbitration and a demand was raised for the removal of the Israeli troops in the field.

As stated, a committee of three — the director general of the Prime Minister's Office, Major General (reserves) Avraham Tamir; the director general of the Foreign Ministry, David Kimche; and the chief IDF planning branch officer, Major General Menahem 'Eynan — are preparing position papers for the Cabinet discussion which will apparently be held tomorrow. Yitzhaq Shamir is guiding the committee's work, and he is insisting that the Cabinet decide on the positions to be presented in Cairo.

In the final analysis, it seems that if a package deal is agreed on, according to which the Egyptians will be kind enough to discuss all the disputed issues, a decision — also acceptable to the vice prime minister — will be made for the transfer of the dispute over the Tabah area to an arbiter, following yet another joint examination by both sides.

To conclude, it will not be possible to judge the state of relations between Israel and Egypt just on the basis of position papers. The state of normalization has been influenced by many political events, on the one hand, and on the other, only if the Egyptians understand that they must make their contribution to an improvement in the relations by genuine moves will there be any progress in relations.

Official Confirmation on U.S. Emergency Aid Received

TA301416 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1400 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Text] Jerusalem has received official confirmation to reports that the United States will grant Israel $1.5 billion in emergency aid over the next 2 years. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer has learned that Secretary George Shultz has recommended that Congress legislate a special bill on the aid, to include a $500 million grant to Egypt and an $8 million allocation to the U.S. agency dealing with improving the quality of life in the territories.

Shultz' decision to approve the emergency aid to Israel was made on the basis of the prime minister's letter to him. Now the United States expects Israel to stand by its commitments according to that letter, particularly in regard to a law that would grant the Bank of Israel autonomy. Secretary Shultz' recommendation will now be transferred to Congress, and the special aid will be added to the regular aid approved to Israel, which stands at $3.2 billion annually.

French External Relations Official Visits

TA010539 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
2000 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Text] The French deputy minister of external relations, Jean-Michel Baylet, arrived in Israel this afternoon and has already conferred with Prime Minister Peres. Tomorrow he will hold a working session with the deputy foreign minister and with the Foreign Ministry director general to discuss the predicament of the southern Lebanese Christians, the matter of the nuclear reactors that Israel wishes to purchase from France, and the status of UNIFIL.

Minister Weizman Interviewed on Arab Relations

JN300711 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World
1430 GMT 29 Apr 85

[From the "With the Events" program]

[Text] Answering questions from higher secondary school students in Jerusalem today, 'Ezer Weizman, minister in charge of Arab affairs at the Prime Minister's Office, said that establishing a Palestinian state, finding a compromise regional solution, and annexing the West Bank and Gaza Strip to Israel are outdated solutions. Our correspondent 'Umar Zaydani listened to Minister Weizman's answers and held an interview with him.

[Zaydani] Questions that the students asked Weizman centered on the Lebanese war, the Egyptian-Israeli relations, the future of the West Bank and Gaza Strip, and relations with the Arab citizens in the country. Minister Weizman requested that his answer not be recorded, because he wanted to speak freely to the students.

After his meeting with the students, I asked him about the significance of a solution based on participation in government, which he views as the ideal solution in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. He said: The establishment of a Palestinian state, a compromise regional solution in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, or the annexation of these territories to Israel are outdated solutions. The ideal solution is to find a kind of participation in the government by Israel, Jordan, and the Palestinians in these territories in the spirit of autonomous rule that former Prime Minister Begin proposed and was stipulated in the Camp David agreements.

On the Tabah issue, Weizman said that the problem is not a question of on which side of the border Tabah is situated. The question is of drawing borders between Israel and Egypt in this area.

Weizman voiced his support for establishing a commission of inquiry into the Lebanese war, and said that he would vote for its formation if the issue is raised in the Cabinet meeting. This is because the aims and conduct of the war provoke many questions, in addition to the fact that a number of figures in the country have demanded that such a commission be established.

Answering a student's question, Weizman said that he did not object to withdrawal from Lebanon but objected to establishing a security zone in the south and assisting or relying on the army of southern Lebanon.

On his dealing with the problems of the Arab citizens in the country, Weizman said that he is completely satisfied with his approach to these problems and that before establishing peace with our Arab neighbors, we should first live in peace with the Arab citizens in Israel. He said: We seem to be quickly forgetting that we lived as minorities in various countries of the world.

On his recent visit to Egypt, Weizman said that this visit sought to sound out Egyptian stands on outstanding issues between Egypt and Israel, and to directly convey them to Prime Minister Shim'on Peres. A joint Israeli-Egyptian team is preparing a working paper that will include the agenda of the imminent summit between Prime Minister Peres and President Mubarak, he added.

Lebanese Christian Refugees Arrive in Security Strip

TA301856 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1800 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Excerpt] Some 10,000 Christian refugees have already reached the security strip held by the IDF in southern Lebanon. They fled from areas evacuated by our forces and most of them are gathering in Marj 'Uyun and the Rumaysh area. The IDF today began to supply the refugees with tents after it was discovered that there was no more room to accommodate them in public buildings. Dozens of refugees from Jazzin arriving today in the security strip's Christian villages have said that the atmosphere in that town is extremely tense, and warned that its fall into Muslim hands is not far off.

Knesset Member, Minister Invited To Visit Egypt

MK Abba Eban

TA291658 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1605 GMT 29 Apr 85

[Excerpt] The chairman of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, Knesset Member [MK] Abba Eban, is to go to Egypt soon at the official invitation of the Egyptian Ministry of the Presidium [as heard].

Minister Gur

TA261124 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 26 Apr 85

[Text] Health Minister Mordekhay Gur will visit Egypt in the near future as the guest of the Egyptian health minister. The two ministers will meet beforehand in Geneva, during an international convention of the World Health Organization, WHO, to be held next month. Several joint Israeli-Egyptian projects in the field of medical research are planned.

A group of Egyptian scientists arrived in Israel last week to confer with their Israeli counterparts on the project.

AL-SHA'B Condemns Shultz' Mideast Tour

JN291420 Jerusalem AL-SHA'B in Arabic 28 Apr 85 p 1

[Editorial: "Shultz Visits the Region"]

[Text] It was announced yesterday that U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz will tour the Middle East next month. He will visit Jordan, Egypt, and Israel. The U.S. spokesmen did not explain the aims of his tour, but it is understood that it comes within the context of Washington's feverish attempts to implement its schemes.

It also comes after Richard Murphy's shuttle tours of the region's countries in an attempt to discover gaps in the Palestinian home through which the United States can liquidate our people's cause and rights.

However, the Palestinian leadership's firm rejection of Murphy's proposals, which are aimed at canceling the PLO's role, upset many calculations and reaffirmed the impossibility of ignoring the Palestinian people's rights and the PLO's role.

We believe this clear stand should prompt the Palestinian national factions to resume national dialogue in order to restore power to the Palestinian arena and to bolster national unity.

We are confident that Shultz' next tour will have no better luck than that of his assistant and that all the hostile U.S. attempts will founder in front of the strong Palestinian reality.

HA'ARETZ Examines Significance of Security Zone

TA291150 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 29 Apr 85 p 7

[Commentary by Avraham Schweitzer: "Security Zone, Risk Zone"]

[Text] If several basic conditions are not met, the security zone in the north might turn into a liability. The most important of these conditions is the government's determination to hold onto it at all costs. In other words, Israel should maintain its rule, even if roadside bombs and RPG's begin exploding and soldiers are hit, or else it should stop playing games and immediately proceed to withdraw from all Lebanese territory, down to the international border, to prevent far more serious attacks.

There is no doubt that our opponents in southern Lebanon are waging a psychological war against us. However, it would appear to be a mistake not to take seriously the threats made in Damascus last week at the end of the meetings between President al-Asad and the Lebanese Muslim leaders. Syria's wish to erode Israel's national willpower through prolonged guerrilla warfare is a given fact, and the Shi'ite willingness to carry out Syria's mission completes the picture: The Shi'ites are slated to play the role of the Viet Cong in what Al-Asad perceives as Israel's embroglio in Lebanon's Vietnam. The boundaries of the security zone are tantamount to the international border. They cannot repel attacks in a people's war that is abetted and encouraged by a country that is strong and powerful on its own merit and is, in turn, backed by a superpower. The only thing that can stop it is a stronger power that is no less determined.

The security zone cited in last week's Cabinet resolution is a battlefront and not a tranquil area, and Israel should hold onto it as if it was part of its own territory. Otherwise, our withdrawal from the zone in the face of pressure exerted by the attackers will only make those attacks stronger and will deepen the feeling in the Arab world that the Israelis only understand the language of force. The implications of this assessment on the chances of peace between Israel and its neighbors might be catastrophic. Therefore, the Israeli Government should either be determined to break the Syrian-Shi'ite offensive in the security zone or else wait for the enemy at the border or beyond it, in which case critics in Israel would not be able to criticize a war of an obviously defensive nature.

Analogies are never perfect, and this also applies to President al-Asad's perception that Lebanon represents some sort of Vietnam for Israel. Just as was the case with Vietnam, this war did not split Israeli public from the beginning (in the United States the split did not occur at the beginning of the intervention in the war) but from the moment it emerged that its objectives were practically unattainable. Moreover, this is a war that was left in the lurch less and 1 and 1/2 years after it started; the government that initiated it fell silent after Sabra and Shatila. There was not even one prestigious public leader willing to defend it and its achievements through some form of persuasion. From that moment, the writing appeared on the wall, and the public merely read it on time.

The same will happen now with the security zone. It will fulfill its role in warding off a Syrian-Shi'ite offensive only if the political leadership is determined to hold onto it, just as it was determined to hold onto the Suez Canal from 1967 to 1970. However, if Israeli policymakers, particularly Peres and Rabin, are already entertaining other thoughts and are not willing to prepare the public for the nature and cost of the fighting in the security zone, they had better hurry and order the actual withdrawal to the international border.

If there is political backing, the location and organization of the security zone and the methods to be used there become a mere technical question which should be answered by the IDF and other security branches. If that turns out to be the case, the government will be able to dedicate its time to essential business: to publicly defend the IDF's moves in the face of those critics who will undoubtedly call for bringing the IDF back to the international border out of their mystical faith in a line drawn on a map as a defense against fanatic fighters and in order to create the best international climate for a defensive war over northern Israel. However, in the absence of firm political backing and its implications, the prime minister and the defense minister will soon be in a situation where the IDF General Staff joins those urging a withdrawal from the security zone just as was the case 1 year ago in Lebanon; after all, a people's army behaves like the people themselves.

The external effects of the withdrawal from the security zone through the pressure of Shi'ite fanatics, particularly on the chances to give momentum to the peace process, have been noted earlier. However, it would not hurt to remind the prime minister and the defense minister of the internal consequences that might directly affect their personal status and their ability to lead the government. The Israeli public can tell the difference between taking a resolute stand that is absolutely necessary and demand sacrifices, and taking a hesitant and halfhearted stand that ends in a withdrawal after the sacrifices have been made. Looking back, one could explain the call by Weizman and Arens to the Cabinet to withdraw to the international border by noting that such a withdrawal would not obviate the need for a war to break the Syrian-Shi'ite front; instead it would enjoy the general public's belief in its necessity, except if the vast majority of the Cabinet — especially Peres and Rabin — strongly believes that the fighting in Israel's frontyard is both inevitable and militarily preferable.

Only a few days remain to make this introspection and make a binding decision. A decision to fight in the security zone would be tantamount to the commitment undertaken by Begin and Sharon when they marched the IDF into Lebanon. Superficially, Lebanon would not seem to be a prominent political issue from Israel's point of view and the war against the Shi'ite guerrillas would seem to be of secondary strategic importance. However, due to the current circumstances, the way the government chooses to conduct the war to break the Syrian-Shi'ite offensive may determine the promotion of the peace process in the region as well as the future of the government in which Mr Peres is the prime minister and Mr Rabin is the defense minister.

ALGERIA

State Court Sentences Muslim 'Fundamentalists'

NC292029 Paris AFP in English 2007 GMT 29 Apr 85

[Text] Algiers, April 29 (AFP) — The State Security Court today sentenced 70 Moslem fundamentalists to prison terms ranging from 12 years to two years suspended, and acquitted 65 others, a reliable source said. The trial, at Medea 100 kilometres (65 miles) south of here, began on April 7 under strict security. No account was given in the press.

The accused, alleged to be members or sympathisers of the secret Algerian Islamic Movement, were arrested at the end of 1982 and beginning of 1983 after a wave of fundamentalist agitation, notably in the universities. Three people, including the alleged leader of the organisation, Mustapha Bouyali, were jailed for life in their absence, and two more to 20 years. Two of Mr Bouyali's brothers, present in court, were given seven years jail and four years suspended. Ahmed Merrah, 31, was jailed for 12 years for attempted murder, having wounded a policeman at the time of his arrest. His evidence revealed a well-structured and highly secretive organisation.

Other charges against the accused included prejudicing state security, criminal association, production and distribution of pamphlets liable to disturb public order, possession of weapons and forgery. Bombs, Kalashnikov assault rifles and automatic pistols were found at the homes of some of the accused by police.

Algerian legal circles described the sentences as "very lenient", particularly with regard to the nature of the charges and the evidence given to the court. Some 40 of those convicted were expected to be released immediately, as they had already been held for longer than the sentences imposed.

Defence lawyers said the trial took place in "very satisfactory conditions", with no limitations on their action. Relatives of the accused were allowed into court, and about 100 people massed outside the court building as the verdict was announced.

Defense Official Briefs Bendjedid on USSR Trip

LD292104 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 29 Apr 85

[Text] This afternoon President Chadli Bendjedid received General Khaleb Nezzar, the deputy chief of staff of the People's National Army, in his office at the Palais des Nations. He reported to the president on the visit he has just made to the USSR at the head of a military delegation.

This audience took place before the closing session of the 14th session of the Central Committee, which was marked by a speech by the head of state and by the adoption of four resolutions. These concern respectively, an appraisal of the first 5-year plan; the socialist management of businesses; literacy; and the party budget.

Bendjedid Speech Opens FLN CC Meeting 28 Apr

LD281340 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 28 Apr 85

[Text] The 14th session of the FLN Central Committee began today under the patronage of President Chadli Bendjedid.

President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Republic and secretary general of the party, was the first to speak to the members of the Central Committee in their 14th session. He suggested a [words indistinct] for this session, which is being held in the Palace of Nations, and presented the agenda, which deals with four important points: the assessment of the first 5-year plan; assessment of the socialist management of institutions; an item concerning the eradication of illiteracy; and an item concerning the budget of the party. Four committees were formed later on these points.

In his speech, President Chadli Bendjedid talked about a number of issues, some of them concerned internal affairs — basically, the progress of development — while the others concerned international affairs.

Talking about national development within the framework of the 5-year plan, President Chadli Bendjedid stressed that, in spite of efforts to benefit all sectors, there are shortcomings, which the president insisted on treating objectively and according to available sources. Here he pointed out the great steps which have been made by the Algerian revolution in the fields of internal development and international political status, which have displeased the enemies of the revolution and Algerian people. The president asked officials at all levels to treat any new problem on the spot, so that it will be possible to concentrate on the real problems that confront development. He said:

[Begin recording] The coming stage is a very important stage that requires the mobilization of all resources for the battle. The battle will not be easy if we do not mobilize all resources. National development also requires concentration from organizations and men as well as their follow-up. As we have stressed on several occasions, the greatest preoccupation of the Algerian leadership is, first of all, how to develop our economy and how to improve the standard of Algerian society within the framework of our options, our belief in those Algerian optinons, social justice, and the framework of socialist construction, in which we believe and which agree with the customs and the noble traditions of this nation. [End recording]

If development in Algeria is not independent of international economic and political events, Algeria, as the president stressed, is connected to the external political atmosphere. Therefore, its internal policy is a reflection of its external policy which is mainly based on the strong desire to change the internal structure. The nonalignment principle is the basic pillar of Algerian external action. As President Chadli Bendjedid stressed, Algeria plays its positive role within the framework of of nonalignment. He said:

[Begin recording] Today I say to you with absolute frankness that we want Algeria to play its role in the political field within the framework of the Nonaligned Movement and out of belief in its philosophy. We would like to have relations with all the countries and regimes that respect Algerian sovereignty and independence and the Algerian options. Starting from this principle, we have tried in recent years to establish relations with all regimes and countries. This does not mean that we have changed the Algerian policies concerning this principle, or that we have changed direction. We have a fixed policy concerning our internal options as well as our political positions in the international field. [End recording]

President Chadli Bendjedid added that the Algerian internal positions are identical and have the same style and tone as its external positions because they are fixed positions. Any dialogue between Algeria and another country relies on the principle of respecting the Algerian political decision.

The president of the Republic and secretary general of the FLN discussed some international issues. He stressed the Algerian position toward them. They included the Palestinian issue, about which he said:

[Begin recording] As for the Palestinian issue, our position is stable, and our views toward the Palestinian issue are fixed permenantly. This is what we said to many countries during the last visit. [as heard] We said that there will be no peace in the region as long as the treatment of the issue ignores the Palestinian people's right, similar to all the peoples of the region, to independence, sovereignty, and self-determination. [End recording]

President Chadli Bendjedid concentrated on Algerian efforts to build the Greater Arab Maghreb, which basically relies on the joint aspirations of its peoples.

Dear listener, the work of the 14th session of the FLN Central Committee continues at the level of the four committees that were formed at the beginning of work.

Session Ends; Resolutions Noted

LD300045 Algiers Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 20 Apr 85

[Excerpts] The 14th National Liberation Front Party Central Committee session has ended. Those taking part adopted four resolutions relating to an assessment of the first 5-year plan, the socialist management of business, the party budget, and literacy. The Central Committee members also adopted a general policy resolution.

Regarding the general policy resolution adopted at this 14th session, the FLN Central Committee noted with satisfaction the results of continuing efforts on the organic and political levels which have strengthened party stuctures, broadened its military base, and developed its human potential, and called for an intensification of action in this respect.

The Central Committee also called upon all workers, cadres, and the people of the country to make greater efforts for a better mastery of management, increased production, improved productivity, with the aim of satisfying the citizens' needs and increasing agricultural and industrial exports.

The Central Committee also stressed the need for an attachment to the principles of the socialist management of business and work for the development methods of application to ensure the achievement of the stated aims. It also calls for the unification of formulas, the simplification of laws, and the adaptation of structures to the demands of the current stage in the national development process.

After stressing the main stages of the country's development in the last decade and the great victory of the popular masses led by the FLN Party, the Central Committee recommended the creation of a national commission to follow and supervise the operation to enrich the National Charter and deepen its concepts, while preserving the revolution's basic choices in conformity with Articles 3 and 95 of the Party Statute, and the clauses of Chapter 2 of the National Charter.

On the external level, the Central Committee, in the general policy resolution, expressed its profound satisfaction with Algeria's activities in the context of consolidating its relations with friendly and brother countries, and the preservation of reciprocal interests.

In this respect, the Central Committee greeted the results of President Chadeli Bendjedid's official visit to the United States of America, which took place within the context of a sincere international cooperation and understanding, as well as a broadening of horizons for cooperation and [words indistinct] between peoples.

The Central Committee also stressed the positions the president of the Republic, general secretary of the party, reaffirmed during this visit, positions that translate Algeria's fidelity to the basic principles of its revolution and its attachment to nonalignment in its (?concept). The Central Committee substantially confirmed Algeria's principles with regard to just world causes and greeted people fighting for their liberation and self-determination.

Further on FLN Resolutions

LD301351 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 29 Apr 85

[Excerpts] The 14th Central Committee session has ended. Those taking part adopted four resolutions relating to an assessment of the first 5-year plan, the socialist management of business, the party budget, and literacy. The Central Committee members also adopted a general policy resolution.

Regarding the development of the situation in the Arab scene, the Central Committee called on Arab brothers to look in earnest for new and effective formulas for Arab solidarity. It stressed the unity of the ranks of the Palestinian resistance and the safeguarding of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights under PLO leadership.

The Central Committee hailed particularly the heroism of the brotherly Lebanese people and their courageous sacrifices for the total liberation of their national territories and to escape from the attempts to divide them. It affirms its support for the solidarity of this courageous people and its backing for any constructive initiative.

The Central Committee praised the efforts of political leadership which are aimed at preserving the stability of the Greater Arab Maghreb and at finding a peaceful solution for the issue of the struggling saharan people. It condemns the policies of the Moroccan Government which are aimed at shutting the doors to all peaceful endeavors aimed at enabling the Saharan people to achieve self-determination.

Hungarian Foreign Minister Arrives on Official Visit

LD271551 Algiers APS in English 1445 GMT 27 Apr 85

[Text] Algiers, 27-4-85 (APS) — Peter Varkonyi, CC member of the Workers Socialist Party of Hungary, foreign affairs minister, arrived today in Algiers for a four-day official visit in Algeria at the invitation of Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, Political Bureau member, foreign affairs minister. In a statement to the press, the Hungarian Foreign Affairs minister said that his talks with Dr Taleb Ibrahimi will be centered on prospects of the bilateral cooperation and means to develop it.

"During his visit in Budapest, President Chadli Bendjedid devoted a great interest to the extension of this cooperation. Then the objective is to more develop the Algero-Hungarian relations on the basis of the mutual interest in all the fields of cooperation", the Hungarian minister added.

Joint Talks Begin

LD281011 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 28 Apr 85

[Text] The Algerian-Hungarian political talks began yesterday in Algiers. They were chaired on the Algerian side by Mr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, minister of foreign affairs, and on the Hungarian side by Mr Peter Varkonyi, Hungarian minister of foreign affairs. During the talks they discussed bilateral cooperation [words indistinct] in the various fields, and a number of international issues of joint interest.

The Hungarian foreign minister's visit comes within the framework of the regular existing contacts between the two countries, especially since the amicable visit to Hungary last year by President Chadli Bendjedid.

Received by President

LD301938 Algiers APS in Arabic 1600 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Text] Algiers, 30 Apr (APS) — President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Republic and party secretary general, today at the Presidency received Hungarian Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi, who is visiting Algeria. The meeting was attended by Dr Taleb Ibrahimi, member of the Political Bureau and foreign minister, and the ambassadors of the two countries.

Meets With Ibrahimi, Departs

LD302043 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Text]The final session of the Algerian-Hungarian political talks, which were held in [placename indistinct], was held this afternoon. The Algerian side was chaired by Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, member of the Political Bureau and minister of foreign affairs, and the Hungarian side by Dr Peter Varkonyi, member of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party and minister of foreign affairs.

During that session the two ministers expressed their satisfaction over the development of cooperation in all fields between the two friendly countries. The two ministers also exchanged views major international issues, concentrating on current issues, especially the struggle of the liberation movements and the economic situation in Africa.

The Hungarian minister of foreign affairs left Algeria this afternoon after a visit to Algeria in which he was received by President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Republic and FLN secretary general.

Maghreb Parties Invited To Meet in Algiers

LD291418 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1343 GMT 29 Apr 85

[By 'Atif 'Awdah]

[Excerpt] Rabat, 29 Apr (KUNA) — It was learned here today that the Algerian FLN sent an invitation to the Arab Maghreb parties who signed the Tangier Charter in 1958 to meet in Algiers.

A responsible source from the Istiqlal Party told KUNA that the invitation came immediately after a visit by the director of the Tunisian Socialist Destourian Party to Morocco and Algeria where he spoke with the leaders of parties in these countries on overcoming the obstacles to the holding of a third conference. The first conference was held in Tangiers at the invitation of the Istiqlal Party, and the second was held in Tunis.

This gathering includes four parties: the Socialist Destourian Party from Tunisia; FLN from Algeria; and the Istiqlal and the Socialist Union of Popular Forces from Morocco.

The same source told KUNA that the four parties agreed to hold the meeting in the second half of the coming June in Algiers.

Foreign Minister Interviewed on U.S. Visit

PM290841 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 26 Apr 85 pp 22-24

[Interview with Algerian Foreign Minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi by Raghidah Dirgham in Washington; date not given]

[Text] *AL-HAWADITH*: What has this visit achieved at the bilateral level? We know that Algeria is interested in high technology; the United States is interested in remedying its trade deficit; and arms purchase seems to be a proposition acceptable to both sides.

Ibrahimi: U.S.-Algerian bilateral relations were not born yesterday in terms of either energy, gas, or technology. Trade deficits are a natural thing in trade between states. We believe that this is normal in bilateral relations. What is important is that relations are proceeding normally. There is nothing new in the field of bilateral cooperation.

AL-HAWADITH: President Chadli Bendjedid has been quoted as saying that, provided the United States is politically willing, Algeria might seek to purchase certain weapons. There seems to be a U.S. political will. Is that your impression during this visit?

Ibrahimi: We did not come to Washington to ask for anything, but if the talks at expert level produce agreement regarding certain things we need in Algeria, then we will of course purchase arms from the United States as we do from other states.

AL-HAWADITH: There has been much talk about Algeria's determination to diversify its sources of arms.

Ibrahimi: This is just media sensationalism. Diversification has been an Algerian policy principle for a long time. It did not just happen today.

AL-HAWADITH: Why are you making the visit now?
Ibrahimi: Because we have a long-standing invitation. The circumstances were suitable, so we decided to pay the visit. We consider the visit to be a deepening of a dialogue which began in the eighties. A superpower like the United States is naturally influential in many parts of the world and a nonaligned state such as Algeria could, despite its small size, wield some influence in Africa and the Arab world. It is natural for the dialogue to continue, particularly because the United States is involved in all the issues of interest to us as Africans and Arabs, such as the Palestinian question, the situation in Lebanon, the so-called Middle East crisis, the Sahara issue, the Namibian question, and the situation in South Africa. Since these issues are influenced by this superpower, it is natural that the dialogue should continue.

AL-HAWADITH: You have long criticized the United States for its policies on these issues you mentioned. Is there anything new in the U.S. attitude to encourage you to expect positive results from this dialogue?

Ibrahimi: If our views were identical with the U.S. views there would be no point in holding such a dialogue. One of the aims of dialogue is to convince the other side.

AL-HAWADITH: President Chadli Bendjedid has stated that Algeria wants the United States to play a part in connection with the Western Sahara issue. Why do you want the United States to play a part in a matter which concerns the region itself?

Ibrahimi: It has always been our aim to move Third World hotbeds of tension out of the East-West conflict. We do not want superpower involvement. We want the Moroccan king's friends, including the United States, to convince him of the futility of a military solution and the necessity of peaceful and political settlement of that question. Anyone who believes in political settlement also believes in negotiations with the other side. Negotiations mean mutual concessions to achieve a peaceful settlement, bearing in mind that we see the Sahara question not as an end but as a means of building the Greater Arab Maghreb. Everyone in the Arab Maghreb, including leaders and people, is now convinced that the Sahara problem is the only barrier standing in the way of the Greater Arab Maghreb. That is why all people of goodwill and good intentions want a peaceful settlement.

AL-HAWADITH: But you have traditionally maintained and upheld the principle that the region's conflicts and problems should be settled within the region itself, and that the states and peoples of the region should be the ones to solve their problems. That is why some people find it strange that you want a U.S. role.

Ibrahimi: No, we do not want a U.S. role. The truth is that we have used the African framework, but no results were achieved because of the Moroccan king's intransigence. During the 19th African conference in 1983 all Africa unanimously called on the Moroccan king and the Polisario to hold direct negotiations to agree on cease-fire terms and on a referendum. Despite the OAU chairman's efforts at the time, the Moroccan king rejected the proposal. With the African framework blocked, we turned to the Maghreb framework and to direct negotiations between Algeria and Morocco. Again we were faced with the Moroccan king's intransigence. With the African and Maghreb frameworks blocked, we must turn to all Morocco's friends, including the United States, to achieve a peaceful settlement or convince the Moroccan king of the need for a peaceful settlement.

AL-HAWADITH: When it comes to the Saharab issue the United States is itself not convinced of many things. For example, it is not convinced that the principle of self-determination should be applied. Have you managed to convince the United States on this visit of the advantage of applying the right of self-determination in connection with the Sahara problem?

Ibrahimi: We at any rate believe that self-determination is one of the principles upheld by the U.S. people and policy. We urge the United States to acknowledge the right of self-determination for the Palestinian people and the Saharan people.

AL-HAWADITH: According to U.S. official statements the United States is not interested in playing a part in the settlement of the Western Sahara issue.
Ibrahimi: That question should be addressed to the Americans.

AL-HAWADITH: Is it not true that Algeria wants to influence U.S. policy on arms sales to Morocco — that is, the quality, not the quantity aspect of it?
Ibrahimi: Not at all. We have not discussed this matter. We wish the Moroccan people and our neighbors well.

AL-HAWADITH: Have you submitted any particular ideas or proposals to the Americans regarding the Sahara question?
Ibrahimi: No, except for what I have already said.

AL-HAWADITH: There is hostility between Libya and the United States. Algerian-Libyan relations are also not good, how did the Libyan aspect figure in the talks? Is there any possibility of building on the similarity...?

Ibrahimi: No, we are not advocates of division. On the contrary, we wish the best for all the Arab nation. We have come to Washington to deepen the dialogue on certain fundamental issues such as the right of self-determination for the Palestinian and Sahara people. Anything else is mere rumor. Unfortunately, reporters fall easily for rumors.

AL-HAWADITH: That is why reporters address questions to officials for clarification. This visit comes after the Libyan-Moroccan agreement on the so-called union between them. So, is there a connection between the U.S. enthusiasm for closer relations with Algeria and Morocco's move toward a union with Libya?

Ibrahimi: We gave our opinion of the Libyan-Moroccan union at the time, and that has nothing to do with the United States. We voiced our opinion within the context of the region we live in. We said that there was no hope that that union would lead to more stability, but rather that it would undermine stability.

AL-HAWADITH: According to American sources the discussions covered the so-called Libyan threat to Tunisia.
Ibrahimi: Tehse were not our words. I want to stress that the talks were held with a view to deepening the dialogue and concerned the Palestinian and the Saharan peoples.

AL-HAWADITH: Let us move to another issue. The Americans said that they were eager to hear your views regarding the Iraq-Iran conflict.
Ibrahimi: But there is nothing new regarding that issue. We have discussed it at previous meetings.

AL-HAWADITH: Apparently you have discussed the Lebanese developments in depth, particularly since Prime Minister Rashid Karami has resigned during your visit to Washington.

Ibrahim: We believe that Israel's attempt to rob Lebanon of its independence through Lebanese elements or by setting up a human barrier is an act of interference in Lebanese affairs. No state which respects the sovereignty of other states would accept these Israeli practices in Lebanon. What Lebanon needs is a stronger Security Council and UN Forces role, so that these forces can be deployed all the way to the international borders. What Lebanon needs is national unity and stability, and it will need help to rebuild itself once stability has been established.

AL-HAWADITH: How can Algeria help Lebanon at this stage?
Ibrahimi: Geographical considerations make that very difficult, but I do believe that Algeria enjoys good relations with all Lebanese sides. We always advocate respect for Lebanon's unity, sovereignty, and Arabism. These are the main prerequisities for rebuilding Lebanon.

AL-HAWADITH: According to U.S. officials, the Algerian and American sides agree that the Lebanese central government should be strengthened. Did you discuss the possibility of achieving this objective in detail?
Ibrahimi: We maintain that consolidation of the lawful authority would lead to Lebanon's stability.

AL-HAWADITH: A U.S. official has said that Algerian-Syrian relations are naturally stronger than U.S.-Syrian relations. Are there any ideas or proposals on the basis of which Algeria could help Lebanon through its relations with Syria?

Ibrahimi: It is only natural that Algeria should use its good and close relations with Syria to promote the cause of Lebanese stability and to promote or strengthen Lebanese national unity.

AL-HAWAITH: Have you conveyed anything to Syria from Washington?
Ibrahimi: Not at all. We are not messengers. We have carried no messages to either side.

AL-HAWADITH: Do you agree that Algeria plays an active role in relation to the region's issues, especially the Middle East conflict?
Ibrahimi: Our interest in the Palestinian question is nothing new.

AL-HAWADITH: I am talking about the current phase in light of new developments.
Ibrahimi: Our opinion is that we should proceed on the basis of the Fes resolutions, which reflect Arab consensus. Our position on the Palestinian question is based on firm principles which have not changed. The first is that the Palestinian question is the core of the so-called Middle East crisis and that settlement of the Middle East crisis must inevitably be achieved through a settlement of the Palestinian question. The second is that the PLO must, in its capacity as the sole, legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, participate equally with the other parties in any settlement affecting the fate of the Palestinian people. We have always based our relations with the Palestinians on their unity of ranks and independent decisions on matters pertaining to their internal affairs. These are our principles and they have not changed.

AL-HAWADITH: Do you have a policy regarding the U.S. view that direct negotiations based on Resolution 242 are the only way to solve the problem?

Ibrahimi: Our attitude to Resolution 242 is well known. We cannot upstage the PLO. The PLO must shoulder its own responsibilities. We have always supported unity of ranks and independent decisions regarding Palestinian internal affairs. Of course, when a question concerns the future of the Arab nation all the Arab states have a right to express their opinions.

AL-HAWADITH: Does Algeria approve of the principle of direct negotiations between Israel and the parties concerned, which the United States advocates?

Ibrahimi: That depends on the parties concerned. We do not seek to outbid anybody. We will state our opinion if matters reach the red line in relation to the Arab nation's future, but on the question of the Palestinians, the PLO should shoulder its responsibilities.

AL-HAWADITH: Your Excellency, you have said that you do not play the part of mailman. Algeria, however, is well acquainted with the recent developments in the region. After concluding his agreement with Yasir 'Arafat King Husayn went to Algeria. Before you left for Washington you had a meeting in Algeria with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation....

Ibrahimi: Algeria believes that it is pointless to judge any Arab initiative. As far as the Arabs and the Americans are concerned, the question is this: Is the other side taking any steps? I want to emphasize that the Algerian position stems from the Fes resolutions, which are based on Arab unanimity. Therefore, we believe that the ball is now in the otehr side's court. If there is any willingness to promote a peaceful settlement and to effect a withdrawal of the Israeli forces from the Arab territories occupied since 1967, we want the answer to come from the other side.

AL-HAWADITH: You must have said that to the Americans during your visit. What was their reaction?
Ibrahimi: As long as dialogue continues, one always looks for positive signs.

AL-HAWADITH: What I am trying to understand, Minister, is Algeria's attitude to the U.S. terms for a settlement. Do you support or oppose these terms?
Ibrahimi: Our position is clear. Algeria does not express an opinion regarding the recent Arab initiatives. We proceed from the Fes resolutions. The ball is now in the opposing court. That is why the United States should now assess the other side's willingness to take a positive step toward a just and lasting settlement in the Middle East.

AL-HAWADITH: Did you sense any American willingness to consider the readiness of the other side?
Ibrahimi: There is willingness. Perhaps they will assess the conditions in Israel.

AL-HAWADITH: Is there anything which could be considered common ground between the U.S. and Algerian positions, on the basis of which some move could be initiated?
Ibrahimi: The purpose of the dialogue is to reach at least a minimum of common ground. We are engaged in a dialogue with the United States. We are in the process of trying to convince the Americans of the justice of our cause, and that takes time.

AL-HAWADITH: The United States takes a positive view of the Egyptian-Jordanian move.
Ibrahimi: I have already said that we do not express an opinion regarding any Arab initiative.

AL-HAWADITH: Have the Americans asked you, on the basis of their assessment of the Egyptian-Jordanian move, to fill the gap between the Arab parties directly concerned with the Arab-Israeli conflict?
Ibrahimi: No.

AL-HAWADITH: Then let me ask you, Minister, has your Washington visit produced anything new that is likely to reactivate the issue and untie the present knots?

Ibrahimi: It is very difficult to assess the visit while it is still in progress. What is important is that the Americans should hear our frank opinion. I believe that dialogue always produces results, albeit in the long run.

AL-HAWADITH: Do you want the United States to revive its role in the region?
Ibrahimi: We believe that as a superpower and, especially, a permanent member of the UN Security Council, the United States has a special responsibility.

AL-HAWADITH: So Algeria favors a revival of the U.S. role?
Ibrahimi: The revival of the role of all the permanent Security Council members: Hence the idea of an international conference under UN auspices.

AL-HAWADITH: Algerian-Soviet relations are good and friendly. Has U.S.-Algerian rapprochement affected Algerian-Soviet relations?
Ibrahimi: Not at all. While we are here in Washington there is an Algerian delegation visiting the Soviet Union.

AL-HAWADITH: What is the meaning of the word "pragmatic," which ahs been used by Algerian and U.S. officials to describe President Chadli Bendjedid's regime? That expression has been repeatedly used recently. The era of pragmatism is in, the era of ideology is out!

Ibrahimi: Perhaps it means proceeding on the basis of the country's interests. In all its contacts Algeria proceeds in accordance with its interests, always preserving Algeria's independence and dignity.

AL-HAWADITH: U.S.-Algerian relations have repeatedly been described as friendly. What effect will this friendship and dialogue have on Algeria's assessment of U.S. policies, long considered by Algeria to be hostile to just causes?

Ibrahimi: I believe that this is a tendentious question. Why do you not ask such questions when the Soviets and Americans meet, or when Hungary, India, or China initiates a dialogue with the Americans? That does not raise questions. Questions strangely appear when there is a meeting between the Algerian and U.S. presidents. I want to emphasize that the Algerian leadership has no complexes about contacting all sides. When we contacted the French it was said: How could they do that? What matters to us is Algeria's interests, independence, dignity, and nonaligned policy. Nonalignment means talking to both sides and contacting everyone.

AL-HAWADITH: What I want to know is how Algeria intends to influence U.S. attitudes, which it has long criticized, as it begins new friendly relations initiated by the first official visit by an Algerian president to Washington.

Ibrahimi: The purpose of the dialogue is to change the U.S. attitudes in favor of the people and in favor of the right of a people to self-determination. That is what you could say instead of asking how ideological Algeria could contact the United States. An intelligent policy is one which deals with all without undermining faith in principles. Anyone who is convinced of his views is capable of talking to everyone without any complex.

AL-HAWADITH: So that is what pragmatism means?
Ibrahimi: Perhaps. If pragmatism means opening a dialogue with all sides to convince them of our just causes, then that is fine.

EL MOUDJAHID Assesses Bendjedid U.S. Visit

PM301351 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 24 Apr 85 p 1

["N.M " article: "Algeria's Real Image"]

[Text] President Chadli Bendjedid ended his official visit to the United States yesterday. It was a visit which the two sides both describe as "outstanding," primarily because it was the first of its kind since our country regained its independence and provided an opportunity for an initial, detailed, direct contact between the Algerian and American leaders. Its results will certainly gradually take shape, but it is already possible to make a preliminary analysis based on the general impression given by the many contacts and talks it produced.

To do this most effectively, we should probably start by recalling the context of the event and the aim. Our country is not asking Washington for anything, as the president of the Republic himself stressed. Characterized by the spirit of dialogue which inspires Algerian policy, the presidential visit fell within the framework of putting the policy of nonalignment into practice, which means having consultations and discussions with all countries to try to solve disputes by negotiation, especially with those from whom we might be separated by disagreements. How could we fail to do this with the United States, one of the world's leading powers, which has some of the greatest responsibilities at international level? Moreover, it was President Reagan himself who, in inviting President Chadli Bendjedid to make an official visit to the United States, expressed the American desire to see dialogue with Algeria develop, a dialogue belatedly started in the early eighties which, with the meeting between the two heads of state, now has the appropriate scope.

During the 5 days in which they were the American people's guests, the president of the Republic and the members of the delegation accompanying him had many conversations and meetings with the U.S. leaders, primarily at the level of the two heads of state, but also between the heads of ministerial departments. Of course, bilateral relations and trade were discussed. There is already a considerable flow of economic and commercial exchanges between the two countries and there is an approximate balance of payments. Nonetheless it seems that American private enterprises — the foundation of the U.S. economic system — want more extensive relations with Algeria. In this connection, the formation of an Algerian-American joint commission was warmly welcomed by these enterprises which see it as a kind of "moral support" from the U.S. Administration and it will be bound to give new impetus to trade and cooperation.

At the present stage it is in the agricultural sector that this cooperation could very probably most appropriately be developed. During the U.S. secretary of agriculture's recent visit to Algeria, agreements were signed on several projects, especially for an experimental farm in the Sahara, the establishment of a grazing area in the steppe, and training and research. However, it is a slow start. The presidential delegation's visit to California made it possible to observe the degree to which science and human labor can change nature: An almost desert area, bearing a striking resemblance to our high plateaus and the south of our country, has been turned into a granary and a vast truck farm. The experience which has been gleaned there would be of the greatest value for Algerian agriculture. The acquisition of American agricultural technology in the framework of cooperation going beyond the ordinary level of trade would enable our country to make great progress toward self-sufficiency in food. This a fruitful sphere of action to be explored and utilized.

Still in the bilateral sphere, it goes without saying that the question of the gas contracts unilaterally suspended by the American companies was discussed in Washington. On the basis of the nature of the U.S. economic system, the U.S. Administration has been saying for around 5 years that it cannot take the place of these companies and cannot therefore negotiate in their place with the Algerian Government, although it began to do so at the start of the dispute. However, it is clear that a country's energy policy is a government matter and, moreover, in the United States it is a federal law which governs energy trade. Moreover, in this case Algeria has scrupulously kept its promises, devoting considerable investment to establishing the necessary conditions for the successful implementation of the contracts signed with the American companies. Promises must be kept on both sides, especially since the United States — a country which is one of the leaders of international trade — has always emphasized this aspect in its relations with its partners. There is no need to say that this is an essential aspect of sound cooperation.

So much for bilateral relations. But in Washington President Chadli Bendjedid was also received as an influential leader of the Arab world, Africa, and the Nonaligned Movement. And it is on this basis that he spoke with President Ronald Reagan, with the leaders and elected representatives — senators and members of the House of Representatives — of the American people about current world problems, particularly those of the Maghreb region, the Arab nation and Africa, and about North-South dialogue. This was certainly one of the fundamental aspects of the Algerian-American talks.

The president of the Republic advocated peace and stability in the Maghreb through respect for the Saharan people's right to self-determination and independence, and through direct negotiation between the two warring sides, in accordance with the relevant OAU and UN resolutions. He spoke of Maghreb unity which is gradually being built up in good-neighborly relations and cooperation with Tunisia and Mauritania — and which could be given a decisive thrust with the settlement of the Moroccan-Saharan conflict — and of Algeria's desire to spare no effort to achieve this by means of reason and wisdom.

The president of the Republic spoke of the Middle East, and Palestine. He stressed Algeria's firm conviction that nothing can be done without the Palestinian people, the real solution presupposes recognition of their inalienable national rights, and partial solutions lead nowhere and certainly not to peace. Through his frank statements in which he did not compromise on principles, he spoke as an Arab militant in the service of the Arab cause — a cause which is sacred to Algeria.

The president of the Republic spoke of Africa which is suffering from racism, a man-made affliction, and famine, a natural disaster. He said that apartheid is the shame of our time and that the peoples of Namibia and South Africa are entitled to freedom and independence. He called for increased aid for the continent's countries which are the victims of drought and where hundreds are dying every day. In the same context, he emphasized the need for a resumption of North-South dialogue to remedy the world economic crisis, in keeping with the proposals of the last nonaligned summit in New Delhi.

These are some of the main subjects on which the talks in Washington focused. In fact for some 20 years the American leaders had heard about Algeria from people other than Algerians. During President Chadli Bendjedid's visit they were able to find out about Algerian positions and policy directly from the Algerian leader. He gave them a true picture of our country, its efforts, its aspirations, and its ideals. The first result is that a new chapter, characterized by frankness and a desire for dialogue, can be opened between the two countries. And it is not only the Algerian and American peoples who will benefit from this.

LIBYA

Iraq Plans 'Terrorist' Acts Against Embassies

LD301539 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Text] West Berlin, 30 Apr (JANA) — Informed sources report that Iraq has decided to carry out surprise acts of terrorism against the Libyan Arab and Syrian people's bureaus in a number of Arab and European capitals. It is understood today that a group from Iraqi intelligence are gathering in West Berlin to prepare to carry out such acts.

Al-Qadhdhafi Urges Abolition of Wage Slavery

LD302254 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2200 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Text]Today, 1 May 1985 the so-called International Labor Day, the brother leader of the revolution gave the following statement:

The first of May has become the international day for deceiving the wage earners of the earth. It is the day in which the rulers, the enemies of the workers, rush to give the most false and demagogic speeches in order to deceive the millions of workers and play on the emotions of the simple people in order to subdue them to the nightmare of wages and the control of the employers and governments.

The wage earners, whatever the improvement of their wages, are a kind of slave. The wage earner is a slave of the master who pays his wages. His slavery is established because he works for a wage from the employer. The workers everywhere in the world have to relinquish the products of their work, which were made by the sweat of their brow, for a small wage from the employer, whether it is a government, individual, a private or public company.

The solution is the abolition of wages and the liberation of the workers from being slaves to it. The workers should make the first of May into a day of resistance against the forces of exploitation and should march on the factories and the various organs of production on that day, and they should manage these places by themselves and take directly their share of production and abolish the wages. The workers should never listen to speeches that do not incite workers to get rid of wages and slavery to the employer.

Al-Qadhdhafi Addresses Basic Congresses 7 April

LD142055 Tripoli Voice of the Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2005 GMT 7 Apr 85

[Address by Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi on the eve of the convocation of the first ordinary meeting of the basic popular congresses; date and place not given — recorded]

[Text] First of all, I wish to affirm to all masses of the popular basic conferences who will be elected [words indistinct] those who will be elected or hope to be elected — I wish to affirm to all not to rejoice on the successful election of a member just because he belongs to your tribe or to your group. The elected also should have no cause to rejoice at having won the support of the largest number of members of his tribe or group. Do not rejoice because at this time there are difficult tasks laid upon the shoulders of the popular committees, on every member of them, on their secretaries and on the popular committees as a whole.

The person elected will have to be severley brought to account — at my instigation and that of the revolution committees — by the popular congresses' masses. He will pay a high price. There will be no pity or mercy in the face of failure or laxity. Those who cannot shoulder the burden of this position can decline and notify his tribe, group, or supporters. The popular committees are not parliamentary councils that if one is elected, he earns respect and hangs a sash on his breast on behalf of those who have lost dignity and respect for not being elected.

Unlike the case with the defunct regime and the traditional parliamentary systems, these posts are not governmental posts of honor. On the contrary, these posts involve bitter and difficult tasks.

I shall place a question mark in front of the name of anyone who rejoices at being elected to any popular committee. For this proves that he does not understand the gravity of the responsibility entrusted to him and the authority of the conscious people through the revolutionary committees. He who rejoices at being elected to a popular committee proves that he is an ignorant person, a greedy and sick person who believes that he will make some gain. But this will never happen. The people will have the popular authority. As of this time, people will probably henceforth run away from being elected to popular committees. If one belongs to a tribe and his tribe elects him, it will in fact be throwing him into hell, into the inferno. It will be placing him under a huge responsibility and he will, as I have already said, be brought to account severely for it.

If you want to show pity to someone you do so in his house. [Words indictinct] but to place him in a position which belongs to the popular masses, involves no pity. Woo each other, consult with each other, marry among yourselves. In this way you will be doing him good. But to place him on a popular committee, this will not be doing him good but actually placing him in a furnace.

The one to join a popular committee should be an enthusiast, a revolutionary, enthusiastic about the tasks of the revolution and the revolutionary development, confident that he can never steal, be bribed, or practice nepotism, or be lazy or negligent or play cards — spend months playing cards at night and reporting to work in daytime. Furthermore, he should be capable of exercising full control over those working under him. The popular committees are the tools of popular authority over the employment sector which should be devoted entirely to serving the popular masses.

The secretary of a popular committee or a member of a popular committee who permits employees to leave their offices, travel in their own private cars or the cars of the general public to the market or entertainment places, or show nepotism to their sons, daughters or families — he will have to pay the price. No car in this society shall be used for other than public service. This in fact is the epitomy of the resolutions of the popular congresses and should be enforced should some such people try to take control of them.

As soon as work begins in the offices and businesses, nobody should leave either by car or on foot, in a private or public car, except in connection with this work, until the work is completed. The streets should be empty of employees. The popular committee to which such an employee belongs will be brought to account in addition to bringing him to account [as heard]. The secretary of the popular committee would be even more severely brought to account.

The popular committee is tantamount to popular control of the employees sector to insure its work in serving the popular masses. We have repeatedly said that this will be affirmed as of now. There will be a strict control: No ordinary citizen can, for his own personal reasons, leave the administrative sector of his own region. Indeed, the administrative sector was founded originally for serving the citizen in his place of residence.

If I want to apply for a card, a permit, or a loan, the administra-(tive quarter to which I have to apply will be the one that comes and takes the application from me. I should not travel either in my own car or in a public car or bus across cities. Even for a distance of 10 kilometers, it is prohibited for the ordinary citizen to travel. The ordinary citizen remains at his work or at his farm where he is employed. The popular committees are responsible for this. They serve the citizens in their farms, workshops, or houses. There should be no need to report any telephone failure. You have the necessary employees and you have the telephone panel before you. You see that telephone No 1000 has developed a fault, then you should repair it by yourself. This is because the citizens are the ones that contribute to your subsistance, the subsistance of your children, to your car, to your travel abroad and to your tourism and all the welfare you are enjoying. He makes this contribution in return for your service to him.

Any popular committee that thinks that matters can be allowed to go on haphazardly is mistaken. This problem is not raised by me but from the statements of the popular committees. A collection of laws has been issued this year to deal with such problems. The law on purging will be applied this year. The bases for the purging of the administrative machinery are in the administrative units, companies and public establishments.

The popular committees also have control over the companies. The popular committee of a company is responsible for what happens within the company and not what happens outside it. The special popular committee formed by the popular conferences shall have jurisdiction over what happens outside the company. The task of the popular committee in the company is to control daily work inside the company only. It insures the implementation of the program drawn up by the popular committees. Thus the responsibility of the popular committee of the company is confined within the company. Hence anyone you elect to any special popular committee shall be responsible for the companies belonging to the sector of that special popular committee and shall be fully responsible. Thus an end can be put to laxity and to irresponsibility.

Some consider the company as a state. Companies are not states. They are only serving tools and tools of production for society. They are under the control of the respective popular committees. As to the popular committees of the companies, their responsibility is confined solely to the boundaries of the company, to the precincts of the company and to the offices of the company.

This is a law pertaining to purging the administrative committees in the administrative units, companies, and public establishments. This is a law that was promulgated by the popular conferences. In the case of the establishment of an act [violating the law] the quarter concerned can adopt a decision terminating the services of any of its employees in the following cases:

If it it proven that he has committed one or more of the infringements stated here provided that he has already been warned about not repeating this infringement. The administrative control states that the popular committees you elect must send written warnings to those erring employees. I do not want to hear complaints that he was not given a warning from the popular committee. The popular committee is responsible for issuing such warnings. The popular committees are responsible for a large number of employees. This means that daily the popular committee has to send a number of warnings to a number of employees. After such warnings, the purging operation should continue. Lack of adherance to official times of work, or use of work time for carrying out duties other than those job-related are among the matters you have to deal with. When a case of this type is uncovered, it means a failure in control. The popular committee will then be brought to account in addition to bringing the erring employee himself to account;

The carrying out of activities leading to laxity in the performance of work or the undermining of such performance, failure to achieve production targets, or failure to achieve the rate of performance of services in accordance with the desired level;

Nonadherance to instructions pertaining to the performance of work;

Nonrespect for legislation pertaining to public service;

Committal of any financial or administrative violation harming the public interest;

Use of instruments and machines, even the use of a typewriter for typing a letter to a friend or family, for private ends. This can lead to dismissal. If you use the telephone to talk to a friend, to your family, or to the market this is also a violation. The telephone should be used for the purpose of work only. To talk to your friend, kinsmen and relatives, you should do so over your telephone at home, the telephone the people brought for you from abroad pending the production of telephones by ourselves in our country. It is wrong for you to use an office pen to write a letter to a friend. You should write with the pen you bought from the market and you carry in your pocket. These pens are dedicated only for work. These pens have been purchased from abroad, and they contain ink purchased from abroad pending their manufacturing in our own country. We preserve them one by one. You must not write any private matter on any paper in your office diary. The diary belongs to the people;

Use of instruments, machines, and equipment belonging to the work except for the purposes to which they are specified, and for the good of the work and with permission of the quarter concerned with the work. This provision shall apply to the employee or official whose subordinates commits one or more of the aforementioned violations. As I have said, that responsibility falls on the culprit and on his superiors, whom you will elect the day after tomorrow.

If it is proven that the violation is due to the superior's negligence or failure to supervise the person who has committed the violation and to insure his performance of his duties, he will be purged.

If he becomes surplus to the need of work — every popular committee is responsible for estimating the volume of the work and the cadres needed for it. If it transpires that the cadre is in excess of what is needed, the committee will be severely brought to account. The popular committee will be brought to account for any excess in staff, workers, cars, pens, exercise books, cabinets, or chairs beyond what is needed for the particular department. There shall be stock taking every day and bringing to account every day.

If a person is sentenced, even by a court of first instance, for a crime committed against the security of the revolution, or against public manners, or if he has committed an economic crime — all these crimes be they against the security of the revolution, against public manners or against the economy are all of the same category, even pestering over the telephone — and later it is proven that he is innocent, the decision to terminate his service should be rescinded and all the consequences resulting from such a decision should be eliminated. In all cases, a decision to terminate the services of an employee should be in accordance with the law. This is as far as concerns the purging law.

All the popular committees you will be electing tomorrow will be responsible. He who cannot shoulder responsibility for implementing this law should not rejoice on being elected, for he is only bringing trouble to himself. (?The administrative supervisory machine) redresses every obstruction of the people's interests until it will be abolished in the future.

Those elected to membership of the judiciary committees should not feel happy at being elected to the judiciary, the police or [words indistinct]. You have serious tasks as a member. If a person dies in some street, you will be held responsible for it. You are also responsible for [words indistinct] in the street. If there is a theft, you are held responsible for it. If [words indistinct] is burnt down, you will be held responsible for it. This is because all of you — the security force, the new popular security force — are responsible for your areas. Each is responsible for his square. Anything that happens in your square to buildings, installations, people or animals, you are held responsible. You are responsible for everything that happens. You are responsible for the cars, the buses, the behavior and manners of the people of that square. You decide which is a thief and which is not a thief.

A new person may today enter this establishment. This practice is carried out throughout the world in every country, any country you choose, be it western or eastern, industrialized or otherwise, in Europe, Asia, America, Australia. If a new person enters an establishment the police should register his entry, they should register that a stranger has entered this building.

The importance of this is that [words indistinct]. It would become known that a stranger today entered the building, even if it were a skyscraper. If you are in a room in an apartment in a multistory building, they will know that you entered from that place and that side and that you talked by telephone with someone in this country who is in such a building or such an edifice in this coutnry.

If you bring a car, they will say that a strange or unidentified or unknown car or a car without a number plate has entered, or a car that has not been cleared by customs or a new car has entered this quarter. This is because there is a group of members of the security forces whose job is to pursue such matters.

The judicial popular committees shall be responsible for enforcing this law that was promulgated by the popular congresses: the law on people's security. It should not circumvent it.

The people's security concerns all Libyans, be they male or female. All Libyans, male or female, can volunteer for work in the people's security forces. Everyone can do so in his village, his street or his lane. He can say I am a people's security officer. When this law is issued within the coming days, uniforms will change. The policemen will no longer dress in the English or European uniform. He will dress in a popular uniform. The present system of full-time salaried policemen will merge with the new security men, male or female, who are not full-time. Anyone can volunteer to join the popular security forces. We have explained this previously [words indistinct].

Thus the popular committees have extremely grave responsibilities. These popular judicial committees have an extremely grave responsibility because they enforce popular security in every inch of the land. They cannot say we cannot deal with this, or the people concerned did not come. On the contrary, all people are prepared [to volunteer for popular security]. As soon as a law is issued, all the Libyans capable of insuring their own security should do so voluntarily. They should wear th insignia of the popular security forces. Only officers should wear the traditional uniforms. These uniforms may change, but one must not be dressed in aba, burnoose, or [words indistinct]. You may wear a suit. Those other than the officers will only wear the insignia. Even if one of them is dressed in ordinary attire, as soon as we see the green insignia he is wearing, we will know immediately that he is a security man. This insignia cannot be forced, because it involves certain aspects which can be verified. When you see one wearing an insignia, you should inspect it from close up to insure that it is not forged. Should you see a green insignia with scribbling on it, then you should realize that it may be a forged one. The penalty provided by law for forging is well known.

The law pertaining to crimes of nepotism and intercedence: An employee or a member of a popular committee who says he wants to serve his tribe, his friends, his kinsmen or those who gave him their support and elected him must be aware of the laws. Here are the laws before you. They have been issued by the popular conferences. The elected member should not aspire to do anything of the sort nor should those who elected him expect him to do so. Do not think that because you elected one of your relatives, or a friend or an acquaintance you have done him a favor and expect him to serve you in return. For here before you is the law concerning this matter and it has been issued by the popular conferences.

Law on crimes of intercedence and nepotism: By intercedence and nepotism we mean any act aimed at the realization of a personal benefit or service taken by any of the public quarters or any violation of the right of priority to such benefit or service. No longer you can advance or delay your relative. You can no longer say that this man did not vote for me and so I will seek revenge by placing him at the end of the list and prevent him from getting tea or wheat. As I have already said, popular committees are like an inferno. There is no room in them for play.

It will be considered an act of intercedence and nepotism to intercede directly or indirectly and in any form, with the popular quarters dealing with the allocation of lands, houses, electricity services, or any such services provided by the public quarters whose duties are to offer services to the citizens. The popular committees provide an equal service to the citizens through the administrative staff they control.

No popular committee or official should try to advance or delay anyone, nor should any people hope that because someone is their relative, friend, or one they have elected, he will repay them by offering them a service higher than that offered to other people or by placing them at the head of lists. Nothing of the sort can happen and if it does then the law should be enforced against them by you.

The imprisonment and fines provided by the law are not all that important in themselves. In addition, the conviction entails abrogation of all gains made as a result of intercedence. If a telephone, for example, is installed in your house as a result of intercedence and nepotism, as soon as the court decides that the telephone was installed through intercedence and nepotism — nepotism means someone affiliated with you, such as a friend or relative — the telephone service will be withdrawn and given to the one entitled to it. Every day a telephone service will be withdrawn from a house if it was installed through favoritism at the expense of another house. The popular committees concerned, who fail to perform this task, will be deemed amiss in their duties. Certainly, violations do take place. Daily there will be administrative and popular trials for violators. This will continue until we get rid of nepotism and favoritism.

It is clear, you feel happy at the prospect of this novelty. So you say let us elect this son of ours or that cousin to the popular committees. What does this mean? It means that you are expecting some special service. You should not expect such a thing.

There is a law which prohibits this. There are forces which supervise the execution of this law. He who violates this law by having a telephone installed at his house without deserving this telephone will have his name placed at the end of the list. If there are 1,000 citizens who have applied for a service and if you are the 100th name on the list and someone puts your name on that list as number 10, what will happen to you? You will find your name back down the list at 1,001. That is to say, if there is a line of 1,000 people and you are in the middle of this line and they tell you to move foward, what will happen to you besides the penalties, fines, conviction, and humiliation? You will be taken back right to the end of the line. You were in the middle and then you will find yourself at the end. You will say to yourself: How I wish that I stayed where I was. This applies to all services and benefits. In all cases the reasons for the violations may be lifted and the benefit or the service obtained may be retrieved. Those who do anything out of favoritism and nepotism shall be liable for one of the punishments listed in the civil service law or any other law. Every citizen has the right to inform the competent authorities of any crime committed by way of violation of the provisions of this law, and the public prosecution, in the event of any crime having been committed stipulated by this law, should speedily file a criminal case in accordance with the legal procedures.

Any Libyan citizen in accordance with this law should inform the authorities of any favoritism or nepotism or bribery he knows about.If you happen, for example, to be walking along and see a line, and then you witness that a person is taken from somewhere within the line and placed at the head of the line you should immediately go and ask the names of the person who carried out such an action and the person who was taken from his place and put at the head of the line and you should take very other relevant detail. Then a lawsuit can be filed by you. You should do so even if you have nothing to do with the line and its purpose. You are compelled by the law to do so. This is in order that we can put an end to corruption. This is a struggle for the sake of the entire homeland.

If you see a person being given something he does not deserve then inform on him even if you have no connection with the matter. Inform on people who do not deserve it but get a house, employment, service, and so forth. These are diseases which we are all recruited to fight. There is a moral punishment — here is an article which says: If a person is proven to have done something out of favoritism or nepotism he shall be deprived of membership in secretariats of popular committees and conferences. In other words he who practices favoritsm or nepotism will no longer be trustworthy; he will have no honor; he will not be faithful. Generally speaking, you will become nobody if you do such things.

There is another law concerning the exploitation of a profession or job. This concerns a person who exploits his profession or his job. In addition to the problems we have mentioned there is the exploitation of jobs. There are penalties more severe than this in the penal code. There is the economic crimes law, or the law concerning the protection of behavior in public places — a person shall be imprisoned for a term of not less than 2 years if he is guilty of having exploited his job or profession or his trade in order to secure an unlawful benefit for himself or for any member of his family or for a relative. This is something we want to draw your attention to and remind you of — remind them as this will benefit the believers. [Sentence from the Koran].

Do not rejoice at being elected for this committee or this conference by your group or your tribe or your family. Before you rejoice and they who elected you rejoice you had better read these laws as they will be applied immediately. Tomorrow when you sit in your offices you will find them in front of you. You think the job you are about to take is easy. No, not at all. You may rejoice and say how nice I have been elected. Before you rejoice look at the laws. Any person who uses his position, job, profession, or trade in order to secure an unlawful benefit shall be doubly punished if his action resulted in the violation of the honor or an insult to the dignity of others or in damage to others' interests. Any person who carries out any action which may influence a popular nomination shall be liable to imprisonment. If tomorrow there is some influence of this kind then this is what the law says. Go ahead, the laws are retroactive. These are the functions of the popular committees. Do not rejoice! Supervision exists. Nothing should be used except in the interest of the people. No car or job should be used except in the people's interest.

The other important point is: As from 1985 and in accordance with the resolutions of the popular conferences — the accumulative resolutions — [words indistinct] from this year's budget; this will start as from the beginning of the term of office of these committees which you will elect the day after tomorrow, God willing — a period of self-independence shall begin; a period of self-reliance. We shall call it the stage of building plants. There should not be a factory buying spare parts from abroad. The popular committee which you will elect to be responsible for a factory shall no longer submit lists for spare parts to be imported from abroad. Buy these spare parts from Germany and buy this equipment from the Planet Mars for example. This will no longer be acceptable. I give you examples. There are a lot of trivial things. Imagine these educational buildings — this a privately-owned company. There is a committee responsible for it [words indistinct]. They have written here the following: The economic committee, to tighten their belts for minimum consumption, maximum production, to produce only the necessary, and so forth — just imagine — some person wants to import marble from Greece. So this building appears beautiful. He wants to buy marble from Greece, not to cover all the floors; only to cover some of the floor areas. How patriotic is he who wants at this time and during this crisis to import these things and submits to me a request for hard currency to be given to a foreign state so that he can buy the marble? Money for bricks and rocks. He wants hard currency to give say to Italy in order to buy bricks from the Italians. Import bricks? We exist on bricks — from the time of Palestine until now, as the Lebanese say. The Arab nation exists on bricks. Then he comes and asks me to buy him bricks from Italy. Spare parts are unlimited. Equipment for making and mixing fruit juices and making biscuits — do not buy equipment, but buy a factory that will produce this equipment. If you buy equipment and then ask a European factory to supply you with more equipment and this requires hard currency — this is a vicious circle.

This year, and with these popular committees, and as from now this vicious circle must be broken. You no longer should purchase this pencil. You ask for more pencils and want money for that. The money with which you purchase pencils should be spent on buying a factory which produces pencils. The money you spend on spare parts should be spent on buying a plant that manufactures spare parts. The construction of plants is the most important thing. Spare parts should no longer be purchased from abroad. Only factories should be bought from abroad — the factories which produce spare parts. The money we have in our hands should be spent on purchasing plants to be built everywhere. Even a college or a school should have a plant — for carpentery, for ironmongery, for electronics. Every college in the university should no longer spend its budget on buying things from abroad — no, no, these scientific colleges should run for us plants, factories and laboratories; they should run them.

The money should be spent on factories which manufacture these things we require. Pipes and [words indistinct]. Every company is asking: Import pipes for me from abroad. Have you seen our factory? No. We have a factory which manufactures pipes. You ask: Import rubber for me. Have you seen our factory which produces rubber-made items? No. You ask for plastics. Have you seen our plastic factories? No, we have not. How then? I need these items and I have been accustomed — even before the revolution — to have these things. In other words you want us to remain a consumer market. Now we have factories for producing plastic and rubber items, wires, timber, and so on. Even clothes! One million dinars for importing clothes, you say. No, this million, as you decided, will be spent on a factory which produces clothes. You have a million which you spend on buying clothing, and then the clothing will wear out and then you spend another million on buying clothing, and another million. The heavens do not rain gold or silver. The oil may run dry. We want to have factories and agriculture to last after the oil runs dry. We want plants to last after the oil runs dry.

Only the plants will give you money in return and enable you to live. Do not be misled by those who ask you to provide money in order that they bring you everything from abroad. If we build plants our reserves will rise. Before the reserves were getting lower and lower but now the reserves will rise. [Words indistinct] from Bulgaria; how nice. You ask for hard currency — gold — to pay Italy so that you can import marble. You want marble? How about the marble we have? he said: I do not want to buy your product; I want to buy from abroad. I am accustomed to this even before the revolution. What is the use of having a revolution if it does not alter this? The popular committees are responsible for all this. They ask you for this and that — marble or granite or whatever they call it in English. Is this the election you are happy with? You will be asked why do you allow this company to import this or buy these things.

The policy of the popular committees is this — buy factories and ensure independence and self-sufficiency. We have [words indistinct]. What shall we do with them? We manufacture them. What shall we do with them? We manufacture them and import the same from abroad? What shall we do with them? Shall we give them to the mice at eat? These are examples which I have cited for you. Then there is the question of school bags — bags for holding pencils and books. Money is paid to Italy for importing school bags. Have we not a factory for making bags? If we have not then this money should be spent on buying a factory and then we can begin to make school bags with the hides we produce. Or at least we can buy the raw materials and then begin to manufacture them. You pay money to buy these bags and then due to wear and tear you find yourself in need of more bags. This will never end. The popular committees, therefore, now have the task of halting this spiral. These are examples.

The popular committees therefore have a task of building plants and ensuring independence; they have the task of consolidating and confirming freedom. Freedom is not shouting slogans and raising this green flag. To have freedom means that you are capable of manufacturing spare parts, clothes, and to have farms, and factories, and then you can say: To hell with America!

All these words have two main points which I will summarize here: The popular committees will be an inferno; there will be strict supervision. Those who are not qualified to undertake the tasks entailed will regret it. Those who think that to be a member of a popular committee is an easy task will regret it. The other point — naturally, the laws are here. They are like a drawn sword over the popular committees. The other basic point is independence. Clothes, we manufacture clothes. Shoes, we manufacture shoes. Spare parts, we manufacture spare parts. This is the phase of building plants, maintenance. Maintenance is the biggest problem facing the developing states. We want this table, for example, to last for 10 years. Why? Because we can maintain it. We have a plant for carrying out maintenance work on it. Do not rejoice if we bring you a new table. Because if this table is broken and you ask for a new one we will say to you: How? With money, you may say. If you have no money, how can you do it? No, there is a plant and this plant will manufacture what we want. If you want something then the plant will make this available.

I see that out of your pan-Arab awareness you have suggested that southern Lebanon should be supported. In addition to the fact that the Libyans should financially support southern Lebanon, you suggest that Libya should extend an invitation to the entire Arab nation to do the same. You suggest that if the Arab nation declines to respond then Libya should put it to shame and harass it to support southern Lebanon. The Arab nation should support all these towns and villages which were destroyed by the Israeli occupation. Even appreciation for the bravery of the sons of southern Lebanon — for the first time the Israelis began to flee. Previously, they never used to withdraw except on conditions — the same as the conditions of stable David. The Lebanese torpedoed all their conditions. The Israelis then said allow us time to leave as we have decided to flee. We should appreciate these acts of bravery.

For the first time, the Israelis have begun the countdown. We want the battle to continue from south to south, from south Lebanon to south Palestine. Therefore, it must be nurtured with all that we possess. The Arabs, Jews, God is great, pan-Arabism, Arab unity, jihad, the traitor rulers — I am not addressing the traitor citizens. [as heard]

We should support the south with what we possess. The popular congresses should decide on this in the way they see fit. But we must participate in building everything in the south. The families who have suffered and the other families whose sons and relatives have been taken away to be slaughtered by the Jews in wholesale massacres... Everyday there is a wholesale massacre in Lebanon. [Passage indistinct]

Also Sudan. If the new directions are popular and the masses attained power, then this change is a blessed one, God willing. If this change is in the direction which we want and the masses of the Sudanese people want and the Arab nation wants, away from Camp David and away from commitment to the regime of treason and oppression in Egypt and away from commitment to America, the avowed enemy of the Arab nation and the Sudanese people, if our brothers in Sudan decided that like the statements which they issued today and which are worthy of appreciation, that they are going to rely on themselves and be independent and exploit the resources of Sudan, then the Libyan people should announce to our people in Sudan that they are with them in good times and bad. And we are with them as we were from the first day, until now. We were with Sudan from the first day of the May revolution. When it was following the path of unity we shouldered our responsibility and foiled the coup against Numayri. And when Numayri deviated we encouraged the people and we stood alongside them and it suffices and in the morning they ended the regime. The Sudanese people should realize that the Libyan people are with them. There remains the backing of the pan-Arab command of the revolutionary forces. It is a great honor for Libya to be the headquarters of the pan-Arab command of the revolutionary forces in the entire Arab homeland. Libya is honored to become the capital of the pan-Arab revolution from the ocean to the Gulf. Libya is the center of the command for leading the Arab revolutionary forces in the entire Arab homeland. This is something which was not even realized during the era of Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir. There used to be a moral command — but the revolutionary forces in the Arab homeland never met to form a command. But now it has, and says that Libya will become the headquarters. The Libyans, therefore, should shoulder the responsibility of this command, back it, and budget for it, out of what we possess, as individuals, so that we can contribute to the revolutionary movements which need such contributions. Good night.

Iranian Minister To Discuss 'Conspiracies'

LD251752 Tehran IRNA in English 1515 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Excerpt] Tripoli, April 25 (IRNA) — Deputy Foreign Minister for Political Affairs Hoseyn Sheykh ol-Eslam praised the mutual relations between the Islamic Republic and Libya saying that these ties have improved to a stage of brotherhood and total unity. Speaking upon his arrival here, Sheykh ol-Eslam said he would hold talks with Libyan brethren concerning the conspiracies of imperialism against the Islamic Republic and Libya.

Meets With Al-Turayki

LD251852 Tehran IRNA in English 1822 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Text] Tripoli, April 25 (IRNA) — Deputy Foreign Minister for Political Affairs, Sheykh ol-Eslam who is currently here, met with the Libyan secretary for foreign liason, 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki. During the meeting, they discussed issues of the region, the situation in Palestine and Lebanon as well as the mutual relations between Iran and Libya. The deputy foreign minister arrived here Wednesday.

Reportage on Visit of Tunisian Foreign Minister

Arrival Statement

LD291241 Tunis TAP in Arabic 1100 GMT 29 Apr 85

[Excerpt] Tripoli, 29 Apr (TAP) — Beji Caid Essebsi, who arrived in Tripoli this morning, gave the following statement:

Within the framework of existing fraternal relations between Tunisia and the Jamahiriyah and according to the tradition of consultations and visits between us, I am making a fraternal and working visit to this fraternal country. I convey feelings of love and appreciation from Tunisia, from the president, the government, and the people to the Jamahiriyah, to the leader, the popular organizations, and the people.

This visit will enable me to review with my counterpart and brother Dr Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki the necessary means for developing relations of cooperation and integration between our countries, especially since the second session of the Joint Supreme Committee which was held in Tunis 28-29 December, 1984, and to explore the ways for consolidating these relations and overcoming negative points.

The Tunisian minister of foreign affairs expressed hope that the visit will result in the development of these relations in the interest of the two fraternal peoples, and that this will contribute in constructing the Arab Maghreb unity as an important and basic step on the road toward comprehensive Arab unity.

Meets With Counterpart

LD291424 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 29 Apr 85

[Excerpts] The secretary of the General People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison this morning met with Beji Caid Essebsi, Tunisian foreign minister and member of the Political Bureau.

A comprehensive review of the cooperation relations between Libya and Tunisia took place. They also discussed what has so far been implemented in the way of agreements which have been signed by the two countries and the joint projects which seek to realize the economic integration of the two fraternal countries.

The Tunisian foreign minister expressed his country's firm desire to develop relations with the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in all fields. He said that Libyan-Tunisian relations are strategic and we will look into the positive aspects of these relations and work to strengthen and develop them for the sake of realizing the joint interest of the two peoples who are linked by ties of fraternity, religion, and neighborhood.

During the meeting the Tunisian foreign minister affirmed that bilateral action is necessary to strengthen these relations and progress with them further and stand up to all the negative aspects that might occur during the process of cooperation to destroy them, so that the fraternal and historic relations between the single Arab people of Libya and Tunisia, may continue.

Issues Statement on Al-Qadhdhafi Talks

LD301634 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Text] Brother Beji Caid Essebsi, the Tunisian minister of foreign affairs, left Tripoli this afternoon after a visit to the Sociaist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

The Tunisian minister gave a statement to JANA's correspondent on leaving Tripoli, in which he stressed that what the foreign media attributed some time ago to President Habib Bourguiba against the Jamahiriyah and Brother Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the leader of the Great 1 September Revolution, is not true. He said that President Habib Bourguiba highly regards and appreciates the brother leader and the fraternal people of the Jamahiriyah. He expressed his gratitude for the positive results which were achieved by his visit to Libya, and which serve the interests of the two fraternal peoples.

Concludes Visit, Departs

LD301516 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Text] Tripoli, 30 Apr (JANA) — Tunisian Minister of Foreign Affairs Beji Caid Essebsi left Tripoli at noon today after his visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. During the visit he had talks on the existing cooperation and means to develop it.

Al-Turayki Receives Gabonese President's Envoy

LD291529 Tripoli JANA in English 1440 GMT 29 Apr 85

[Text] Tripoli, 9 Shaban, 29 April, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The secretary of the People's Committee for the People's Foreign Liaison Bureau has this morning received the personal envoy of Gabon's President Omar Bongo, who handed him a letter to the leader of the revolution from President Bongo. Talks centered on co-operation between the two countries, African issues and Arab-African co-operation.

JANA Comments on Egyptian, Omani Talks in Cairo

LD290927 Tripoli JANA in English 0823 GMT 29 Apr 85

[Text] Tripoli, Shaban 9, April 29, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — As part of the sceptical reactionary plan in the region yesterday morning in the Egyptian capital a meeting was held between the head of the Egyptian regime and Qabus of Oman.

The political bankruptcy of the Egyptian regime is [words indistinct] known to everybody, the Egyptian as well as the Arab citizens. Its submission to the American umbrella led it nowhere, thanks to the Egyptian steadfastness and resistance.

Despite that, it is working to establish paper pacts, as part of its coward attempts to escape. It went further to put on the mask of defending America. In a far more than a blatant movement the Egyptian regime is now seriously working towards implementing the policy of suspicious alliances in the region. Husni Mubarak found no option to get out of his regime's crisis but to head for advocates of American solution. Unfortunately for him, evidence proved that America's bet in the region has been outdated and frustrated by the pan-Arab decision.

The reactionary alliance of the agent regimes in Egypt, Iraq, Amman and Muscat in addition to Palestinian 'Arafat right wing is a natural result of agreement among symbols of treason and regionalism. [sentence as received] It always coincides with internal crises in the countries ruled by these symbols and with increasing popular uprising against them. Faced with such difficulties, these symbols are looking for some sort of mirage. They are under the fear of being overthrown now their policies have failed in many fields and they totally lost credibility.

Take Husni Mubarak's regime, it has turned into an echo of American stands. But even America, number one enemy of the Arab nation, now believes in what its diplomatic circles call "wait and see". Thus, she gives no attention to Husni Mubarak or his demands. Rather, she concentrates on strengthening her dangerous strategic alliance with Zionist gangs and with the regime of Saddam Husayn, the regime which sold out the Arab islands to the buried shah and who used Iraq as a base to attack the Islamic revolution in Iran. Such regime has also chosen to follow the American elements, hoping to be a new Nuri Sa'id who would reactivate notorious Baghdad pact.

Others have not learned from history and thus joined the "pact of little men": 'Arafat who turned to raise the horn instead of the gun, Husayn, the shah of Jordan and the mentally handicapped Qabus of Oman.

Make no mistake about it, the alliance of foreign bases, representatives of plans designed in Washington and hirelings of Zionist gangs will be foiled by the masses as they did with Baghdad pact. All such activities shall be stormed with the revolution, a revolution that destroyed the walls of reaction. An end will be put to them by Arab youths, those whose bombed bodies gave the green light for the day when the alliance hostile to the Arab nation and its aspiration in unity and victory will be totally foiled.

MAURITANIA

Finance Minister on Paris Debt Rescheduling Talks

LD292241 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 29 Apr 85

[Excerpts] Lieutenant Colonel Anne Amadou Babaly, member of the Military Committee for National Salvation and minister of commerce and finance, yesterday returned to Nouakchott from Paris, where he led our country's delegation to the recent meeting in the French capital in connection with the rescheduling of our foreign debts.

The minister pointed out that the Paris meeting studied the position of our foreign debts and in this regard made many important decisions. The minister added that our country's delegation submitted a detailed review of the difficult situation facing our country at the economic and financial levels, especially those connected with the repayments of debts. The delegation assured the meeting of our strong resolve to reorganize our economic situation according to theEconomic Reform Plan adopted by our country. The plan strives to establish an equilibrium in the balance of payments in the middle term. Within this framework the minister of commerce and finance said that we are determined to continue with the policy of austerity and of encouraging economic growth.

Realizing the difficult situation being experienced by our country, and in response to our strong resolve to improve this situation in the economic and financial spheres, the financiers unanimously decided to respond to our country's request for the rescheduling of our foreign debts, and signed, along with us, the minutes relating to this request, according to which it was decided to reschedule our debts which were due and which have not been paid by 1984, and also those due in 1985 and during the first half of 1986. The rescheduling of these debts has been fixed for a period of 9 years, including 4 years when there will be no payment, starting from January 1980. The minister recalled that the 1985 debts will be pending throughout this year. The measures relating to interest rates and payments will be fixed in accordance with bilateral agreements.

In conclusion, Lt Col Anne Amadou Babaly thanked all the states and organizations participating in the meeting for the sympathy they showed toward our country and their understanding of our special circumstances.

Delegations from Federal Germany, Austria, Spain, the United States, Italy, France, Kuwait, the Netherlands, and Britain participated in the meeting. The meeting was also attended by observers from Canada, Japan, the IMF, the IBRD, and UNCTAD.

Foreign Debt To Be Rescheduled

AU301845 Paris AFP in English 1838 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Text] Paris, April 30 (AFP) — The rescheduling of Mauritania's foreign debt was agreed in principle here at a meeting of the Club of Paris, which groups eight creditor countries.

A statement issued after the meeting said the debt of around 1.6 billion dollars would be rescheduled over nine years with a four-year grace period if the club's member countries agreed with their representatives' recommendations. The drought-hit West African country has launched an economic recovery programme which is being supported by the International Monetary Fund.

MOROCCO

King Hassan To Visit Libya in Next Few Weeks

LD300953 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 27 Apr 85 p 1

[Talhah Jibril report: "King Hassan To Visit Libya Within Weeks"]

[Text] Rabat — *AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT* has learned from well-informed sources that King Hassan II will pay an official visit to Libya within the next few weeks. It will be the Moroccan monarch's first visit to Libya since the signing of the union treaty between the two countries last August. It is expected that agreements appended to the main union treaty will be signed during the visit. These agreements deal with completion of the union's administrative and executive branches.

Meanwhile, the union's general secretary, 'Abd al-Wahid al-Radi, has told *AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT* that the union agreement between the two countries provides for regular meetings of the presidential council. So far, he said, we have not been informed officially of the date of the Moroccan king's visit to Libya but we are certain that the visit will take place shortly, and that various issues pertaining to the implementation of the union agreement will be discussed.

Reportage on Visit of French Prime Minister

Arrival Statement

LD272147 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 27 Apr 85

[Excerpts] French Prime Minister Laurent Fabius arrived at Sale Airport this evening at the start of his 3-day visit to Morocco at the invitation of Prime Minister Mohamed Karim Lamrani. Present at the airport to welcome the French prime minister were Moroccan Prime Minister Mohamed Karim Lamrani, some members of the government and the ambassadors of the two countries in Paris and Rabat.

Later the French prime minister addressed journalists in the VIP lounge. Mr Fabius hailed the warm welcome accorded to him, and he stressed that his visit to Morocco is his first to a country of the Arab Maghreb region. This visit, he said, which is being made in favorable circumstances, will be an opportunity to hold a series of talks with the Moroccan officials especially when he will have the honor of an audience with His Majesty King Hassan II. Mr Laurent Fabius also said that relations between Morocco and France are excellent, and that during this visit he considers himself as a friend meeting with friends.

Comments on Joint Meeting

LD281429 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 28 Apr 85

[Text] An expanded Moroccan-French meeting was held at the prime minister's headquarters late this morning. It was chaired by Mohamed Karim Lamrani, the prime minister, and Laurent Fabius, the French prime minister. The meeting was attended on the Moroccan side by Abdellatif Jouahri, the finance minister; Abdellatif Filali, minister of foreign affairs, cooperation, and information; Azzedine Guessous, the minister at the prime minister's office in charge of EEC relations; Moulaydine Zahedi, the minister attached to the office of the prime minister in charge of economic affairs; and Hasan 'Abbadi, the minister of works. On the French side the meeting was attended by Christian Nucci, minister of cooperation. The two countries' ambassadors in Rabat and Paris and close aides of the two prime ministers also attended.

Mr Fabius said that the talks which took place at this expanded meeting were characterized by a cordial atmosphere and that common issues of interest in various fields, especially in the field of cooperation and trade exchanges and EEC relations, were reviewed. The two sides also talked about the position of the Moroccan community in France and the French community in Morocco.

Comments on Talks With King

LD291701 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 29 Apr 85

[Text] His Majesty King Hassan II today received at the Royal Palace in Marrakech the French Prime Minister, Laurent Fabius, who is currently paying an official visit to our country. His Majesty held talks with the French prime minister lasting 1 and 1/2 hours.

Following the meeting, the French prime minister told Moroccan and French journalists that his talks with his majesty dealt with a number of international issues, economic problems, cooperation between Morocco and France, as well as the problems of the Moroccan community in France and providing security to this community.

He pointed out [words indistinct] in the cultural and educational fields, and that his visit to Morocco will contribute to the development of these relations. He also affirmed that he talked with his majesty about the situation in the Arab Maghreb region and in Africa in general, the Middle East including Lebanon, and the Iraq-Iran war.

Mr Fabius, in reply to a question about financial relations between Morocco and France and the possibility of concluding new agreements between the two countries, said that the financial issues were settled before his visit to Morocco, mostly during the visit of Prime Minister Mohamed Karim Lamrani to Paris. He added that his talks with his Moroccan opposite number in Rabat dealt with the effect of expanding the EEC — as a result of Spain and Portugal joining the Common Market — on the Moroccan economy.

Concludes Visit, Departs

LD292041 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 29 Apr 85

[Excerpt] French Prime Minister Laurent Fabius left Marrakech this evening for home, following his official visit to our country, which was crowned, as is known, with the reception accorded him by His Majesty King Hassan II today and their 1 and 1/2 hour talks.

The French prime minister was seen off at Marrakech Al-Manarah Airport by Prime Minister Lamrani, the governor of Marrakech, the ambassadors of the two countries, and several personalities.

SUDAN

Sources Say Numayri Will Not Leave Egypt

GF301033 Doha QNA in Arabic 0950 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Text] Doha, 30 Apr (QNA) — The Qatari newspaper *AL-RAYAH* today quoted high-level Sudanese sources as saying that Egypt has pledged to Sudan that it will not allow former Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri to leave Egypt for any destination.

The sources, which asked not to be identified, reiterated the determination of the transitional Sudanese Government to try the former president, pointing out that Military Council officially demanded the trial of Numayri. The Sudanese sources strongly denied any U.S. or Egyptian interference in what happened in Sudan recently.

Mengistu Receives Delegation, Chairman's Message

JN271613 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1448 GMT 27 Apr 85

[Text] Addis Ababa, 27 Apr (SUNA) — Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile Mariam has received a written message from General 'Abd al- Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Transitional Military Council [TMC]. This came when the Ethiopian president received a delegation comprising Brigadier General Fadlallah Burmah Nasir, Brigadier General Faris 'Abdallah Husni, Ambassador 'Abd al-Majid Bashir al-Ahmadi, and the Sudanese charge d'affaires in Addis Ababa.

During the meeting, the delegation explained the recent developments in Sudan which led to the change of regime after the popular uprising, and announced foreign policy objectives which include the policy of good-neighborliness, respecting the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all countries, noninterference in other countries' affairs, and the readiness to open communications to resolve unsolved problems.

President Mengistu asked the delegation to convey the congratulations of the Ethiopian people, party, and government to the Sudanese people, the TMC, and the transitional government for the success of the people's bloodless revolution. Mengistu asserted the strong and eternal relationship between the two fraternal peoples and the need to employ this relationship in their mutual interests. He pointed out that the new government in Sudan is not responsible for the harm that occured in the relations between the two countries and the chill in these relations in the past. He thanked the delegation for its initiative in visiting Ethiopia.

The meeting was attended on the Ethiopian side by the foreign minister, and the head of the African Department in the Foreign Ministry. The delegation left Addis Ababa for Khartoum yesterday evening.

Delegation Returns to Khartoum

JN281503 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1435 GMT 28 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, 28 Apr (SUNA) — Retired Brigadier General Fadlallah Burmah Nasir has announced that the visit the TMC delegation paid to Ethiopia has opened several channels between Sudan and Ethiopia. It also expresses the desire to solve their problems within the framework of brotherly and cooperation relations without any foreign interference.

Following his reception of the delegation that returned here from Addis Ababa today, General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab said that the visit restored full confidence and prospects for serious action in the two countries' future relations. He said that the delegation's meeting with President Mengistu and Ethiopian officials was successful under any criteria because it opened a new page in bilateral relations and removed misunderstanding that the defunct regime had created between the two countries.

In his statement, Brig Gen Fadlallah pointed out that the delegation conveyed a message to President Mengistu from Gen Siwar al-Dhahab. The message includes an explanation of developments in Sudan since the 6 April popular uprising and the People's Armed Forces' bias toward the people. He added that the message stressed the policy of neighborliness and the dimensions of Sudan's foreign policy. The message also stressed Sudan's desire to restore normal relations with Ethiopia. He said that President Megistu asked the delegation to convey his greetings to Gen Siwar al-Dhahab and his wishes of prosperity and progress to the Sudanese people under their valiant uprising.

The delegation, which included TMC member Staff Brigadier General Faris 'Abdallah Husni and Ambassador 'Abd al-Majid Bashir al-Ahmadi, left for Ethiopia the day before yesterday, Friday.

Chairman on Relations With Ethiopia

JN010934 Khartoum SUNA in English 0920 GMT 1 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, Shaban 11, May 1 (SUNA) — Gen Siwar al-Dhahab has welcomed Ethiopian Government's willingness of strengthening ties to Sudan. In a cable he dispatched to Ethiopian head of state Mengistu Haile Mariam yesterday, Gen Siwar al-Dhahab said he was pleased with what Mengistu had told a Sudanese delegation of his readiness to open a new page in the relations of the two countries based on good-neighbourliness between brothers and on the eternal ties and mutual trust.

A two-member delegation has recently returned from a visit to

Addis Ababa where it held talks with Mengistu and other Ethiopian officials and the two sides have agreed on the need for warming the chilled relations between the two countries.

The chairman of Transitional Military Council, TMC, has appreciated the hospitality accorded in Ethiopia to Brig Fadlallah Burmah Nasir and Brig Faris 'Abdallah Husni. He also praised the goodwill displayed by Mengistu for resolving all problems that hinder the restoration of bilateral relations for the interest of the two peoples. The cable was sent after a TMC session yesterday in which the delegation briefed the TMC on the outcome of the visit to Ethiopia.

In their report to the council, Nasir and Husni noted that their meeting with the Ethiopian leader was "absolutely successful." The report stressed the need for thawing the now chilled relations and solving the pending questions "in an atmosphere of unity and fraternity without foreign interference."

The TMC hailed what has been achieved by the visit for restoring normal relations between the two peoples and voiced readiness by the Sudanese people and government to promote ties with sister Ethiopia.

Omdurman Comments

GF281200 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 28 Apr 85

[News analysis: "Foreign Policy and National Interest"]

[Text] Lieutenant General Siwar al-Dhahab emphasized the strength of the long-standing relations between the Sudanese and Ethiopian peoples and the need to make these relations serve the interests of the two peoples. He said that the improvement of these relations in the future is a historic responsibility, and the Sudanese and Ethiopian peoples must work together for their common good. Ladies and gentlemen, following is a news analysis on this matter:

The visit of the Transitional Military Council [TMC] delegation to fraternal Ethipia is an initiative to achieve the aims of Sudan's new foreign policy — a policy that is based on good-neighborly relations, the territorial integrity of all states, noninterference in the internal affairs of other states, and a readiness to open channels of dialogue to resolve outstanding problems.

Statement No 3 issued by the TMC on 15 Rajab [6 April] explained the new course in Sudan's foreign policy that will be pursued according to clear bases and well-defined tenets that serve higher national interests and will develop the relations of cooperation and good-neighborliness with neighbors and friends and the peoples of the world.

The previous regime pursued a mistaken and contradictory foreign policy, and thus it is necessary now to correct the previous policy and create a balance in Sudan's external relations. Paragraph 10 of Statement No 3 called for the need to seek to heal the rift in our relations with some countries and especially neighboring countries and to open channels of dialogue and exchange views on all outstanding issues.

Seeking to heal the rift in Sudan's relations with African countries will undoubtedly create a good opportunity for a collective confrontation of the problems facing Africa. A climate of cooperation will be conducive to resolving the backlog of problems such as the drought, famine, and economic development.

Relations with Africa are of great importance to Sudan which is linked to the peoples of Africa by common suffering and aspirations -- this must be reflected on the diplomatic level and the situation that existed previously must be corrected.

Fraternal Ethiopia has close and historic links with Sudan, and there have been precedents that have always proved that it is in the interests of the Sudanese and Ethiopian peoples to lay down the bases of joint cooperation and efforts so that they can achieve their common aspirations. However, existing wars and circumstances make it necessary to clear the air between the two countries and create conditions so that efforts can be made to serve their common good and to tackle instability, development, and the drought.

Sudanese diplomacy is now at the threshold of an important stage to establish a clear and purposeful foreign policy that serves the interests of the country, guarantees complete neutrality, heals the rift in relations, strengthens Sudan's relations with the Arab and African worlds and with peace-loving peoples, and seeks to lay down the foundations of cooperations with peoples and states for the good of mankind.

KUNA Interviews Chairman on Falashas, Future Plans

LD281043 Kuwait KUNA in English 0914 GMT 28 Apr 85

[Text] London, April 28 (KUNA) -- Investigations are well underway to determine facts behind the repatriation of Ethiopian Jews (Falashas) to Israel and all those involved will be prosecuted, leader of Sudan's TMC, General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab said Sunday [28 April].

In a telephone interview with KUNA, the Sudanese leader said the policies of submission adopted by the defunct regime are no longer prevailing "as can be seen in our recent external activities."

Relations have already been normalized with Libya and a similar approach will be made within days to Ethiopia, the general said, adding "the same style will be (?used) in our new relations with the Soviet Union." He affirmed that Sudan's new policies will be based on principles of neutrality, non-alignment and non-intervention in internal affairs of others and strengthening of friendship and fraternity with peace-loving countries in the West and East. "The world will soon see the Sudan adopting a foreign policy that constitutes a model for other countries to follow," Siwar al-Dhahab told KUNA.

The Sudanese Armed Forces decided to take over power in a bid to protect the country's national unity and in support of the masses as stated in earlier communique, Siwar al-Dhahab said. The basic objectives of this stage would be to contain consequences of the wrong policies adopted by the previous regime in socio-political and economic fields, he added.

Another basic task is to prepare a national charter to stipulate complete independence of the Sudan, preservation of national unity, independence of the judiciary, freedom of expression, basic individual freedoms, freedom of religious conceptions, the creation of democratic political institutions, and preparation for elections, the general noted.

While the Military Council will represent the sovereignty of the state and enact legislation, the transitional government will be the executive authority in addition to the proposal of legislation for approval by the Military Council. He expressed confidence that the Military Council and the Cabinet will work in complete harmony and coordination.

The Sudanese leader said the transition period will not exceed one year and expressed determination to handover power to the people's representatives after the expiry of that period. He called on the political parties to reorganize their ranks in preparation for general elections and for assuming their national responsibility after the transition period. "We hope that the political parties will support our efforts during this stage", he said.

In reply to a KUNA question if Egypt would be called upon to return back deposed President Numayri for trial, the general said this is a matter which will be left for the people to decide.

On a southern Sudan settlement Siwar al-Dhahab said leader of the Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM), John Garang was asked to come back and participate in the country's reconstruction. "We are prepared to meet him anywhere anytime", he stressed. The new Sudanese regime has already taken practical steps towards a democratic political solution to the problem and formation of the National Committee to study this matter will be shortly anounced, the general told KUNA.

Sudan's relations with the Gulf states are based on fraternity and mutual respect as well as cooperation in all fields, the general said, adding those relations have greatly improved of late in agro-economic and culture spheres. Sudanese communities in the Gulf are maintaining good reputation and enjoying respect and on our part we will go ahead to develop those (?relations) for the common good, Siwar al-Dhahab stressed.

A Sudanese delegation, he told KUNA, was dispatched today to tour the Gulf region to explain why we have assumed power in Sudan. Members of the delegation, he added, will discuss with officials in those states ideal means of promoting bilateral relations.

On Sudan's relations with Kuwait, he said our bonds with that Gulf state in all fields serve as a (?model) for friendly and fraternal links that should exist between Arab countries. Such relations, he noted, are an ideal approach for ensuring economic and cultural integration as well as ensuring food security in the Afro-Arab world.

He said extensive studies are currently conducted to lay down a specific and well defined plan for solving Sudan's economic problems to which the Cabinet is giving special priority. Siwar al-Dhahab stressed his country's concern with dangers of the approaching famine and praised the response of international government and non-government aid organizations and friendly countries who expressed readiness to assist.

On Sudan's foreign policy, the general affirmed determination to maintain and promote relations with Egypt but said both the Sudanese and Egyptian people should be consulted over integration programmes. Recent contact with Libya, he added, led to the resumption of diplomatic relations between the two countries and operation of air services. As regards Ethiopia, a delegation is now negotiating with officials there and we are confident that results of those negotiations will be positive, he said.

Siwar al-Dhahab Comments on Repatriates

JN281516 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1454 GMT 28 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, 28 Apr (SUNA) — TMC Chairman General ‘Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab has called on the citizens who returned from tranining camps abroad to dispose of their weapons, return as ordinary citizens, and resume their past work. In an interview with SUNA today, Siwar al-Dhahab said that the repatriates who were in the Armed Forces can be reconsidered for rehabilitation in the Armed Forces if their circumstances and conditions so allow. He added that the amnesty decree granted to those who carried arms — a decree which the TMC has issued — proves our confidence in the brothers inside and outside Sudan, particularly the military, in order to provide a good framework for dialogue on pending issues.

Siwar al-Dhahab pointed out that the fields of rehabilitation and services for the repatriates are vast and that development opportunities in all utilities will be opened.

Siwar al-Dhahab on Unity Efforts, Other Topics

JN281844 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1740 GMT 28 Apr 85

[Excerpt] Khartoum, 28 Apr (SUNA) — General ‘Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the TMC and commander in chief of the People's Armed Forces, has said that Dr Al-Jazuli Daf‘allah's government has its own ideas regarding negotiations and contacts with Dr John Garang and the way to solve the problem of the south.

Replying to SUNA questions, he said that last Thursday's joint session of the TMC and Council of Ministers indicated clear signs regarding future action to solve the problem of the south. He added that the special conference on the south will be preceded by preparations, after which the date of the conference will be set.

Regarding the tasks of the military envoys who visited Libya and Ethiopia, he pointed out that the delegations went there primarily to restore the previous strong and neighborly relations, adding that this is a stage of proving our good faith. He said that the April revolution proceeds from the principles of neighborliness and rapprochement between the Sudanese people on the one hand and the Libyan and Ethiopian peoples on the other.

Asked whether the delegation had discussed the subject of withholding support for any activity against Sudan abroad, Gen

Siwar al-Dhahab said that the delegation had not discussed such things, but added that they will be discussed in due time.

Asked by SUNA if John Garang had made certain conditions for his participation in power in the new situation, Gen Siwar al-Dhahab said that no one has met with John Garang to discuss any conditions. He added that Garang has been invited to lay down his arms and embark on dialogue, indicating that the decrees whereby the division of the south into three regions was canceled, the Addis Ababa agreement was validated, and cease-fire and general amnesty were issued to pave the way for dialogue and came as a gesture of good intentions and a desire to sit at the negotiating table. He hoped that Garang will adopt a psoitive step.

Asked whether any steps have been taken to revise Islamic Shari'a and whether the transitional stage will settle this issue, Gen Siwar al-Dhahab said that this subject has not been submitted as an urgent topic. We favor leaving this matter to the people's representatives in the Constituent Assembly.

Replying to a SUNA question on relations among the TMC, the Council of Ministers, and the Trade Union Grouping, and the TMC's concept of the grouping's role during the future stage, he said that since the grouping has expressed its confidence in the government, it should give the government the opportunity to work. The TMC has expressed confidence in the government to run the country's affairs during the transitional period.

Asked whether there are laws or legislation to organize party action in the country or if the parties will participate in organizing their activities, he said that the TMC has outlined the transitional government's action, including the issue of organizing political and party action in accordance with specific conditions and rules. He added that the transitional government has its own concept of organizing party action regarding their establishment and activities.

Regarding confrontation of drought and desertification and efforts being exerted in this regard, Siwar al-Dhahab pointed out that the circumstances of drought and desertification and the refugee influx have complicated the economic crisis. He stressed that the country is threatened by these circumstances as was announced in more than one communique. Siwar al-Dhahab pointed out that there is a shortage of foodstuffs, estimated at 400,000 tons of grain, which must be overcome in order to meet the needs of the country until the end of the year. He pointed to the call he made to the states that extend aid to Sudan to redouble their efforts in order to cover the remaining period. Siwar al-Dhahab stressed that the situation is difficult and very serious and that it necessitates both domestic and international efforts.

Gen Siwar al-Dhahab stressed that the Arab brothers are contributing effectively on the official and popular levels to efforts to overcome the problems of drought and desertification and the shortage of food. Siwar al-Dhahab pointed out that there are many camps established in the eastern and western Sudan by nongovernment charitable organizations from the Arab states. These organizations have spent no less than $400,000 per month. Siwar al-Dhahab expressed his appreciation for the Arabs' continuous efforts.

Siwar al-Dhahab said Sudan is prepared to play an important role in stopping the war between Iraq and Iran.

Siwar al-Dhahab on Aims of Transitional Period

LD010945 Algiers APS in Arabic 0700 GMT 1 May 85

[Text] Algiers, 1 May (APS) — General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Sudanese Transitional Military Council [TMC], has reaffirmed that the authority will be handed over to the people when free elections are held for a constituent parliament and the formation of a civilian government. In an exclusive statement to Algeria's *AL-CHA'AB* published today, Gen Siwar al-Dhahab said: At the moment the transitional period is being determined through consultations with the trade unions and the political parties. He pointed out that this period will last a minimum of 1 year and a maximum of 2 years.

Regarding the aims of the transitional period, Gen Siwar al-Dhahab said: These can be summed up as follows — to contain all the effects of the previous regime; prepare a charter of national political action based on the principles of total independence and safeguarding Sudan's territorial integrity, salvaging the national economy, and returning life to the south, as well as to supervise the democratic transitional phase and the handing of power to the people.

After referring to the fact that the previous regime played a base political game for 16 years, causing disunity among factions of the Sudanese people who were prohibited from even expressing their views and were the target of the organs of persecution which acted as guard dogs of that regime, he added that the new leadership will pursue a democratic method in dealing with all issues in the country. He pointed out that as far as he is concerned the concept of democracy entails guaranteeing the basic freedoms — freedom of expression, publication, and to establish political organizations and a multiparty system.

Reagrding foreign reaction to what is taking place in Sudan, Gen Siwar al-Dhahab said: The reactions of all our neighbors were positive. He added: We have a genuine desire to improve relations with those neighbors with whom relations during the defunct regime were strained or were blighted by sensitivities, as this will be in the interest of all our peoples. This stems from the principle of noninterference in each other's internal affairs and the development of the relations of good-neighborliness.

Regarding Khartoum's three no's which were formulated in 1967, Gen Siwar al-Dhahab said that these three no's — no peace and no negotiations with, and no recognition of Israel — were formulated more than 18 years ago. They were followed by a war of attrition and the emergence of the Palestinian resistance and the PLO — the sole representative of the Palestinian people — which received extensive recognition. This was followed by the 1973 October war and the recent [words indistinct] resolutions — all these factors and (?subsequent international events) during that period revealed the truth connected with Israel in the Arab region.

With regard to the future of Sudanese-Algerian relations Gen Siwar al-Dhahab said: We do not have to reaffirm the appreciation and affection which the people of Sudan have for Algeria, its revolution, and its fraternal heroic people. We in the TMC and the People's Armed Forces have totally sided with the Sudanese people and therefore we have to translate all this into practical and constructive steps in the interest of the two fraternal peoples, and this we intend to do, God willing.

UK's Luce Continues Visit to Khartoum

Confers With Foreign Minister

JN291534 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1458 GMT 29 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, 29 Apr (SUNA) — Foreign Minister Ibrahim Taha Ayyub received Richard Luce, British minister of state for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, and his delegation here this morning. Ayyub expressed satisfaction with the progress of relations between Sudan and Great Britain and hoped that these relations will continue and be further consolidated during the new era. He also explained in detail recent developments in Sudan, stressing that the new regime gives priority to dealing with several problems, including drought. He hoped that Britain will extend more aid to alleviate its effects.

Luce conveyed to the minister the greetings of Geoffrey Howe, British secretary of state for foreign affairs, and said that his visit to Sudan is a reflection of bilateral relations and of Britain's concern for Sudan. He also touched on the aid Britain has always extended to Sudan in various fields, particularly in averting the effects of drought and desertification, as well as that of refugees.

Richard Luce arrived in Sudan at dawn today on a visit that will last several days. He will meet with senior state officials.

Discusses British Aid

JN291834 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1728 GMT 29 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, 29 Apr (SUNA) — Richard Luce, British minister of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, has said that the first shipment of food aid, 28,000 metric tons of wheat, will arrive in Sudan during the next 2 days as a British contribution to Sudan's current needs. This came during Richard Luce's meeting with Ahmad 'Abd al-'Aziz, alternate chairman of the National Committee in Charge of Overcoming the Effects of Drought and Desertification, here this morning. Luce praised the developed relations between the Sudanese and British peoples, indicating that his current visit to Sudan falls within the framework of bolstering bilateral relations.

The two sides also discussed the country's need for food, medical, and petroleum materials and reviewed the aid Britain can extend for the sake of reorganizing infrastructure projects. Luce said that during his current visit he will discuss with the competent quarters the details of the aid his country can extend to meet Sudan's needs and to repair the railroads.

Confers With Chairman

JN301444 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1416 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, 30 Apr (SUNA) — General 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the TMC and commander in chief of the People's Armed Forces, received Richard Luce, British minister of state for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, this afternoon in the presence of Foreign Minister Ibrahim Ayyub and the British ambassador in Khartoum.

In a statement to SUNA after the meeting, the British minister of state said that his meeting with Gen Siwar al-Dhahab was fruitful. He said they discussed problems that concern Sudan in addition to the developing relations between the two countries in general. These relations were given great importance during the meeting. His excellency expressed his country's readiness to offer all possible aid to friendly Sudan.

Meets With Prime Minister

JN301758 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1712 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, 30 Apr (SUNA) — Prime Minister Dr Al-Jazuli Daf'allah received Richard Luce, British minister of state for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, and his delegation here today in the presence of Foreign Minister Ibrahim Ayyub and Chief of the West Europe desk at the Foreign Ministry Ambassador Ibrahim Ahmad Hamzah. During the meeting they reviewed cooperation between the two countries and recent developments in Sudan.

Dr Al-Jazuli explained the efforts being exerted by the new regime to overcome the problems that existed in Sudan throughout the 16 years of dictatorial rule. He also explained the priorities needed to find viable solutions to these problems. The prime minister briefed the British minister of state on the main features of the new regime's foreign policy as well as efforts exerted to produce balanced and neutral foreign policy and to improve relations with neighborly countries.

During the meeting, they also reviewed the aid which Britain is offering Sudan and the fields to which it can give more aid in light of Sudan's needs at the current stage, particularly in the field of drought. They exchanged opinions on the possibility of Britain's contributing to long-term development programs. The British minister asserted the importance which his country attaches to Sudan on the official and popular levels. He noted that his visit to the country at this time falls within this framework.

Dr Al-Jazuli authorized the British minister of state to officially invite Princess Anne, chairwoman of the Save the Children Fund in Britain, to visit Sudan to be acquainted with the effects of drought on the health of children in the country.

Press Conference Held

JN011110 Khartoum SUNA in English 1040 GMT 1 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, Shaban 11, (SUNA) — British Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs Richard Luce said his country intends support to Sudan. Speaking at a press conference here Tuesday, Luce said Sudan was the second largest recepient of British aid in the world. That is a clear evidence of our relationship with this country, Luce said. He said within the last six months the British Government had been able to give Sudan 15 million pounds worth of aid within that 62,000 tons of food aid of which 22,000 tons are due to arrive early May.

Luce who arrived here early Monday said he was particularly glad as a minister of state responsible for Middle Eastern policies in the Foreign Office to be in Sudan in a very early stage of formation of the new governemnt.

Luce had all ready met with Gen 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, Foreign Minister Ibrahim Taha Ayyub, Deputy Prime Minister Samuel Aru and Finance Minister Awad 'Abd al-Majid.

Luce said the British interest was to see a strong and a stable Sudan and to maintain very friendly relations with his government and the people of Sudan. "I have been very anxious to learn from the Sudanese Government how they see their economic problems and that gave me a chance to have good talks with the finance minister. I was able to get a picture about the scale of difficulties the Sudanese Government has to tackle on the economic side," Luce said but he did not elaborate.

Asked on the new government's commitment towards solving Sudan's southern problem, Luce said: Without interfering in their own internal affairs, I would say that they have a very clear objective of seeing reconciliation, overcoming the difficulties and getting a strong united Sudan.

On Sudan's intentions to normalize relations with neighbouring Libya and Ethiopia, Luce said that was a perfectly understandable thing. I am very pleased to learn that they are most anxious not only to normalize relations with their neighbours -- which is a perfectly understandable thing -- but I think every government likes to do that, he said.

Asked on the agreement between King Husayn of Jordan and PLO chief Yasir 'Arafat Feb 11, Luce said that was a very important phase of progress. We believe that there should be basis for dialogue between the [words indistinct] government, doing what we can to encourage the process. We believe that it is strongly for the parties themselves to take the lead, he said.

MENA: Siwar al-Dhahab Receives Egyptian Ambassador

NC281112 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1040 GMT 28 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, 28 Apr (MENA) — General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the TMC, today received Husayn 'Abbas Mashrafah, the Egyptian ambassador in Khartoum. After the meeting, the ambassador said that the talks dealt with all issues concerning the two countries, as well as the need to promote bilateral relations on the basis of the statement Gen Siwar al-Dhahab had made at the first meeting of the transitional government. The ambassador added that Gen Siwar al-Dhahab briefed him on all developments in Sudan and on Sudan's efforts to rebuild its relations with neighboring countries.

TMC Chairman Meets With National Leaders

Receives Socialist Delegation

JN261519 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1435 GMT 26 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, 26 Apr (SUNA) — General 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab, chiarman of the TMC, received here this morning a delegation of the Sudanese Popular Socialist Front [SPSF], also known as the Popular Revolutionary Committees Movement, in the presence of General Muhammad Mirghani and Major General Ibrahim Yusuf al-Ja'li, members of the TMC.

Addressing the delegation, Siwar al-Dhahab explained the circumstances under which the Armed Forces sided with the people to uproot the corruption that prevailed during the defunct May regime. His excellency also explained the economic situation that the defunct regime has left behind and the need to unite the efforts of the citizens to deal with it, especially in the agricultural area, so that Sudan can achieve food security for itself and for those around it.

During the meeting, SPSF Secretary General 'Abdallah Zakariyah conveyed to the chairman and members of the TMC Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's greetings. Zakariyah also announced that Sudanese workers in the Jamahiriyah have donated a month's salary to be sent to the Save the National Economy Fund.

Receives Al-Ansar Delegation

JN271529 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1440 GMT 27 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, 27 Apr (SUNA) — Chairman of the TMC General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab has praised the historic role of the fathers and grandfathers of the Al-Ansar sect who were martyred while defending their principles. This came when Siwar al-Dhahab received a delegation of the Al-Ansar sect from Jazirat Aba here this morning. The delegation blessed the People's Armed Forces' stand, their bias toward the popular uprising, and their wise crushing of the dictatorial May regime in a way that prevented bloodshed. Siwar al-Dhahab stressed to the delegation that the TMC will implement all that it has promised in its communiques.

Meets With Sufi Leader

JN271817 Khartoum SUNA in English 1727 GMT 27 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, Apr 27, SUNA — Chairman of the TMC Gen 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab received here today Qadria Tariqa "order" Shaykh Al-Jali al-Hasan Salah who is the leader of Sufi Tariqa Association. Salah congratulated Siwar al-Dhahab on siding [with] the people.

Meets Communist Party Leader

JN271916 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1710 GMT 27 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, 27 Apr (SUNA) — General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab received Muhammad Ibrahim Nujud, secretary general of the Sudanese Communist Party today. Nujud announced that the meeting dealt with the basic issues of the current transitional period and the issues that are included in the charter of the national congregation. He said that the current situation confirms the need for a formula of political participation among the Military Council, the Cabinet, and the national congregation to solve the problems of the south. His excellency said that what has been issued by the Council and the Cabinet helps to clear the air in the attempts to solve the problem of the south through peaceful and democratic methods. He pointed out that what is required is persistent work to discuss the roots of the problem and to solve them through political participation.

The secretary general of the Sudanese Communist Party said that tribal disputes are among the top priorities at this stage due to the approach of summer and the effects of desertification. He asserted the need to hasten and solve the tribal disputes to prevent deaths among the tribes.

Nujud noted that in accordance with the information available to him, about 20,000 citizens were killed in tribal disputes in (Savana Strip) in the Darfur, Kordofan, and Central Regions due to the exacerbation of the drought problem and the unplanned expansion of the projects of mechanized agriculture. His excellency called for the meeting of the TMC, the Cabinet, and the national congregation to discuss tribal disputes with representatives of the tribes.

Receives Tribal Chieftains

JN281441 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1420 GMT 28 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, 28 Apr (SUNA) — General 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the TMC, has received Sudanese tribal chieftains who congratulated him on the people's uprising and the People's Armed Forces' bias toward the people. They also held talks on the problems of desertification and drought and their consequences. The chairman of the Military Council asked the delegation to contact the prime minister to exchange views with him on the chieftains' role in dealing with the effects of drought.

The delegation was made up of the chieftains of the tribes of Al-Bandar and Rifa'ah Sharq in the Central Region, Al-Batahin and Al-Masiriyah in the Kordofan Region, and Al-Hadandwah in the Eastern Region.

Meets Relief Agency Official

JN301050 Khartoum SUNA in English 1022 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, Shaban 10, April 30 (SUNA) — Chairman of the TMC General Siwar al-Dhahab met at the People's Palace yesterday with the Director General of the Islamic Relief Agency Dr 'Abdallah Sulayman.

Sulayman said after the meeting that he had extended to General Siwar al-Dhahab the agency congratulations on the People's Armed Forces' courageous decision of siding with the people and confirmed to him the agency's concern and its serious and continuous endeavors to participate and contribute to solving the problem of drought and desertification facing the country.

Sulayman affirmed that the bridges of confidence, which were missing during the previous regime, had now extended between the agency and the new leadership. He added that the agency had laid all its potentials for confronting famine, drought, and desertification disaster in Sudan.

Gen Siwar al-Dhahab thanked him for the noble sentiments and the generous initiative and all those who had contributed and are contributing to combat of drought and desertification in Sudan.

Receives Religious Groups

JN301906 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1725 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, 30 Apr (SUNA) — General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the TMC, today received some heads of departments involved with religious affairs and awqaf. They submitted to his excllency a memorandum about the situation in religous affairs and awqaf at this stage of the Sudanese people's history — a stage characterized by freedom, democracy, and the need to establish an independent entity for religious affairs and awqaf to take care of and safeguard the religious values of the various sects of the Sudanese people.

The heads of departments focused on the importance of religious affairs in explaining the real meaning of freedom, which should be based on respecting others' freedom and feelings as well as other religions and traditions. Shaykh Haj Majid announced that employees of religious affairs and awqaf have decided to donate part of the current month's salary to save the national economic fund.

Popular Resistance Front Delegation Returns

JN280934 Khartoum SUNA in English 0915 GMT 28 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, Shaban 8, April 28 (SUNA) — The Popular Resistance Front has decided repatriation of its factions to the country to take part in the reconstruction process. A fronts delegation led by Dr Balal Yusuf al-Dugayr returned here Friday after attending the front congress, held last week in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Al-Dugayr told reporters that the congress had recommended internal coordination among the democratic unionists, Al-Ummah Party (Imam al-Hadi supporters) to boost march of construction in the country.

Anya Nya Member Meets With Prime Minister

JN301812 Khartoum SUNA in English 1754 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, Apr 30 (SUNA) — Member of the Executive Bureau of Anya Nya (2) Movement Gabriel Gang declared during his meeting with the Prime Minister Dr Al-Jazuli Daf'al lah here today the solidarity of Anya Nya (2) with national forces to work for freedom and democracy to halt war in the south and to achieve peace through a strong federal governemnt.

Cabinet Ministers Begin Deliberations 27 Apr

JN271639 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1510 GMT 27 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, 27 Apr (SUNA) — Cabinet ministers began their tasks this morning. Every minister met with the under secretaries, heads of departments, and chiefs of sections at the beginning of a new stage of national work in the executive organ under the umbrella of democracy.

Sid Ahmad al-Sayyid, minister of commerce, cooperation and supply, met here today with the heads of sectors and departments in the presence of the ministry undersecretary. He dealt with ways to implement the proposals in the charter regarding the framework, bases, and principles that will guarantee the independence and neutrality of the civil service.

Al-Sayyid asserted during the meeting his desire to cooperate and demonstrate the tasks that define the objectives of the charter and to draw up the policies to develop and promote future work in the various fields.

Oliver Albino, minister of public service and labor, announced in his meeting with the heads of the general departments in his ministry that his ministry will work to lay down solid foundations in the fields of labor and public service to accomplish the issues of the masses and to support their new democratic life.

Bashir Haj al-Tum, minister of education and instruction, met with the heads of departments and chiefs of sections in the ministry. He briefed them on the progress of work in the various departments. He said that the first mission of his ministry is to produce good individuals, and that the ministry will adopt its decisions in accordance with scientific studies. He said that the ministry will work to improve the conditions of teachers.

MENA: Military Council Appoints New Chief Justice

NC282058 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2050 GMT 28 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, 28 Apr (MENA) — The Sudanese Transitional Military Council today appointed Muhammad Murghani Mabruk 'Ali as chief justice.

Military Council Approves New Chief Qadi

JN301449 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1418 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, 30 Apr (SUNA) — Muhammad Mirghani Mabruk was sworn in before General 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Transitional Military Council [TMC] and commander in chief of the People's Armed Forces, this morning as chief qadi. In a statement to SUNA following the ceremony, the chief qadi expressed his thanks to the chairman and members of the TMC and to his colleagues in the judiciary for their confidence in him, Expressing hope that they will have a good opinion of him. His excellency also stessed that his task is a difficult one, and said: I hope that God will help me and my colleagues carry out our duty in order to restore independence and prestige to the judiciary.

TMC Delegation's Visit to Ethiopia Discussed

JN301532 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1453 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, 30 Apr (SUNA) — During the meeting it held this morning under Chairman General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, the Transitional Military Council [TMC] discussed the detailed report submitted by the council's delegation on the results of its visit to fraternal Ethiopia. The report points out the big success achieved through the meeting between Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile Mariam and the TMC delegation. The report asserted the need to melt the ice in Sudanese-Ethiopian relations and solve all problems within a framework of cordiality and fraternity without any foreign interference.

The TMC praised what this visit achieved on the path of returning relations between the two peoples to normal, asserting the concern of the Sudanese Government and people to develop relations with fraternal Ethiopia.

Gen Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the TMC and commander in chief of the People's Armed Forces, sent the following thank-you message to Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and secretary of the Ethiopian labor party: Following the return of the TMC delegation after holding meetings with Your Excellency and brother officials in Socialist Ethiopia, let me express by deepest thanks and appreciation for your warm reception of the delegation, for the hospitality that the delegation received from officials in Socialist Ethiopia, and for your determination to begin a new phase of relations between the two countries based on neighboliness among brothers. We hope to support and develop these relations on a solid base of immortal ties and mutual trust, to solve all problems that hamper good relations between the two countries, to transform good intentions into practical steps, and to promote these relations in the interest of the two peoples. I take this opportunity to express in my name and on behalf of the TMC members and the Sudanese people our deepest appreciation, wishing you good health and further progress and prosperity for the fraternal Ethiopian people.

Defense Minister Tours Gulf, Views War, Ties

PM301231 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 29 Apr 85 pp 1, 2

[Report on interview with Sudanese Defense Minister Brigadier 'Uthman 'Abdallah at *AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT* Gulf Bureau in Doha: "Sudanese Defense Minister: We Are Seeking To Break the Ring of Isolation and End the War in South" — date not given]

[Excerpts] Brigadier 'Uthman 'Abdallah, member of the TMC and Sudanese defense minister, said that a high-level Sudanese delegation will go to the Soviet Union as a part of the move by Khartoum to break the isolation the previous regime imposed on itself.

Brigadier 'Uthman was speaking to *AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT* during a tour of the Gulf at the head of a Sudanese delegation carrying messages from TMC Chairman General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab to leaders of the area. Yesterday he delivered a message to Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, ruler of Qatar, and a similar one to UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan.

The Sudanese Defense minister stressed the importance of the ties that link Sudan to the Arab Gulf states which, he said, can help Sudan economically at the present stage of national salvation.

He said that Sudan has given priority to its diplomatic moves toward Libya and Ethiopia in an attempt to contain the war in the south which, he said, is costing the Sudanese treasury 3 million Sudanese pounds per day, or the equivalent of $2 million.

The Sudanese defense minister said that it is no secret that it is Libya and Ethiopia that finance the armed struggle in the south. He said that the move toward Libya has been successful by all standards. He revealed that Colonel al-Qadhdhafi sent a ship packed with arms and ammunition into Sudanese regional waters a week before the revolution broke out, but the ship was recalled after the revolution succeeded and Statement No 1 was issued.

Brigadier 'Uthman 'Abdallah denied that the SPLA leader is a communist, although the man is waging war at the instigation of the Soviet Union and in coordination with Libya and Ethiopia. He said that there will be diplomatic moves toward Kenya, Zaire, Uganda, and Central Africa in this regard. He added that a number of sincere Sudanese citizens have gone to Nairobi to hold contacts with the SPLA, which have been described as successful. He stated that another unofficial delegation will go to any part of the world to meet with the brothers who have carried arms against the authorities.

He denied press reports that Gen Siwar al-Dhahab made a secret visit to Cairo during which he met with President Husni Mubarak, saying that the general has not left his office since the 3 April, even to visit his children.

Former Regime's Financial Practices Disclosed

JN271118 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1015 GMT 27 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, 27 Apr (SUNA) — A responsible source at the Accounting Department of the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning has disclosed some of the tricks used by the desposed president. The source said that the deposed president ordered a 2 percent deduction from the general state budget, the government investment budget, and the transfers to the regional governments. In this way, he obtained 33.9 million pounds, of which 31.8 million pounds were spent on the strategic public utilities battalion and 2.1 million pounds on the dissolved state security organ.

The source explained that the dissolved security state organ's accounts were last audited 6 years ago, that is in 1979. The accounts of all government departments and establishments were audited annually, with the exception of the state security organ, the SSU, the People's Palace, and the Friendship Hall.

TMC Decision Releases 45 Political Prisoners

JN301811 Khartoum SUNA in English 1748 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Text] Juba (Southern Sudan) April 30 (SUNA) — Some forty-five political detainees were released here today in accordance with the decision then by the TMC and which stipulates a general amnesty for all those who carried arms against the defunct Numayri regime. The 45 released met with the deputy military governor of Equatoria Region. Thirty two of these political detainees had been held in Juba prison while the rest were imprisoned in Equatoria military area.

Culture, Information Committee Holds Rally

JN270943 Khartoum SUNA in English 0920 GMT 27 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, Apr 27 (SUNA) — The Culture and Information Committee held a political rally on the interim period at the Doctors Union's Club Friday. Prime Minister and head of the Doctors Union Al-Jazuli Daf'allah said the main objective of the transitional period is the transference of power to civilians. He urged for more production to face the debt problem afflicting Sudan.

Speaking about the problem in the south, Dr Dani Lwick said it was wrong to term that problem as the southern problem, arguing that it is the problem of the whole Sudan. He criticized the decisions by the TMC regarding that problem. He (?deplored) the absence of consultations prior to the selection of the representatives of the south in the interim government and the Transitional High Executive Council for the Southern Region.

Workers' Statement on Falashas, British Airways

JN301512 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1420 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, 30 Apr (SUNA) — The General Secretariat of organizations representing workers in the civilaviation department has disclosed the involvement of the agent Numayri regime in the airlift of Falasha Jews and in British Airways' flights to South Africa through Sudanese airspace. A statement issued by the General Secretariat here today said that the airlift of the Falashas took place through Khartoum Airport. Some 28 flights took off from Khartoum Airport to different airports in Greece, Italy, and Belgium. These flights began on 21 November 1984 at the rate of one flight a day and ended on 4 January 1985.

The statement said that the planes that airlifted the Falashas paid all due fees as indicated by Finance [Ministry] receipts. The Falashas were airlifted by a Belgian aviation company called Trans-European Airline.

The statement disclosed that the airlift took place at night, between 0100 and 0300, and that the Falashas entered Khartoum Airport through the gate that led to the pilgrims city and that they were kept in the new pilgrims buildings until the arrival of their plane.

The statement pointed out that public security Colonel al-Fatih Muhammad Ahmad 'Urwah commanded the operation. The statement also said that the planes carrying the Falashas were given special treatment. They were not subjected to international civil aviation regulations and were exempted from producing the usual documents pertaining to flights. The statement added that airport workers were prevented from approaching the planes.

The statement also disclosed another practice: British Airways' twice weekly flights from London to Johannesburg were allowed to cross Sudanese airspace with the approval of the civil aviation authorities, contrary to the Arab and African summit resolutions on boycotting racist regimes.

The statement called for the formation of a committee to collect and compile all documents pertaining to these two topics in order to exempt the Sudanese people of this crime. The statement also urged publication of all the facts and calling to account everyone involved in the Falasha airlift. Furthmore, the statement called for stopping British Airways flights to Johannesburg from using Sudanese airspace.

Free Officers Organization Issues Statement

EA261526 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 26 Apr 85

[Text] Dear listeners, here is the English translation of the statement issued by the Free Officers Organization [FOO] — Harakat al-Dubbat al-Ahrar — in the Sudanese People's Armed Forces.

To Col Dr John Garang de Mabior, Commander in Chief of Sudan People's Liberation Army, SPLA, and chairman of Sudan People's Liberation Movement, SPLM.

Revolutionary greetings in the people's struggle. The FOO which is the true representative of all the oppressed officers in the Sudanese Army unanimously approves the historic statement you made to the Sudanese People on 9 April 1985 through Radio SPLA. The entire membership of the organization supports your conscious [as heard] and revolutionary leadership in the fight to uproot Numayri's reactionary and corrupt system which the gang of generals are by all means perpetuating.

Your statement by all objective and scientific considerations represents the aspirations of all oppressed classes of the Sudanese people and its content coincides with the aspirations, aims and objectives of the FOO. The movement and its leadership has indicated beyond doubt that it has not been galvanized into action by some narrow selfish interests but solely by the interests of the vast oppressed majority of our people.

In spite of strict surveillance imposed upon its members over the years by elements of the military intelligence, the FOO planned and waited for the appropriate opportunity to strike a total blow on the corrupt May regime, but as you correctly put it, the absence of coordination and working links between the SPLA and the free officers has provided Numayri's aides, the gang of generals, with ample opportunity to illegally usurp and snatch power from the masses and the free officers. This they did shamelessly in the name of the people they exploited, oppressed and suppressed for years under Numayri's rule.

The gang of generals aware of the fact that they were the very instruments through which Numayri tortured and oppressed the people promptly usurped power in an act of self-defense against the anger of the people. Yet the people with revolutionary capabilities managed to overthrow the dictator Numayri, broke the bondage of slavery and destroyed the most brutal instrument of terrorism and oppression known as the State Security. The gallant Sudanese people in the course of their revolution managed to break open the gates of Kober and other prisons all over the country and set free political prisoners and detainees.

While these are the achievements scored so far by the masses of our people, it is our duty to remind them of tens of patriotic Sudanese officers experiencing up to now inhuman atrocities being inflicted on them by the officers of the Military Intelligence Department in military detention cells and places like Wadi Sayyidna, Al-Markhiyyat, Jabal al-Akhdar, Ghattashah and Jabal Awliya, including the Army GHQ.

It is ironical that Brigadier Faris Husni, the notorious director of the Military Intelligence Department, is a member of the ruling Military Council that claims to derive its legitimacy from the people. However, such claims will only reflect profound naivete and will not protect Brig Faris Husni and the like from the anger of the people and the free officers on whom he has inflicted untold atrocities.

We are aware that Faris Husni and certain elements of the Military Intelligence Department have burned official documents in an attempt to destroy evidence of their crimes, but they forgot that the traces of burns and tortures on the bodies of individual officers who had suffered these violations will always provide glaring testimonies to their crimes. It is also ironical that Siwar al-Dhahab, who claims to have taken over power in the name of the people through a bloodless revolution was the very general who until a night before the time of the announcement of the shameful declaration of 6 April was giving instructions to units of the Army to defend the dictator Numayri.

General Siwar al-Dhahab wishes the free officers and Sudanese people to believe that the revolution which overthrew the dictator Numayri started with his declaration of 6 April. General Siwar al-Dhahab, who has denied the Sudanese people their legitimate power, has to be reminded of the martyrs, who in the past gave their lives for the freedom and dignity of the Sudanese people.

He needs to be reminded of the martyrdom of Maj Hashim al-Ara in 1971; Hasan Husayn in 1975, and Muhammad Nur Sad in 1976. He is to be reminded of countless heroes and revolutionaries of the Sudanese Army. He is to be reminded of the many pilots and men of Sudan's Air Force who died in the service in defense of nothing apart from Numayri's rule. He is to be reminded of officers and men of the Sudan Liberation Army, the SPLA, who died in the bushes of the south fighting for the freedom and the dignity of the Sudanese people. He is to be reminded of the economic sacrifices of the Sudanese peasants, students and professionals throughout history.

In recognition of the struggles of our people in history, the FOO put forward the following demands:

The immediate resignation and compliance of the gang of generals with the ultimatum issued by Col Dr John Garang to [words indistinct] the generals to hand over power to the people within a period of 7 days;

Trial of all those who oppressed the people and the free officers and all who participated in murdering the martyrs in July 1971, September 1975, and July 1976;

Seizure of the property and trial of all commanders of the Military Intelligence Department since 1971, and they are: Kamal al-Bishr, Mirghani Sulayman Ahmad, Yahya Umran, 'Ali Numayri, Faris Husni, and Al-Sirr Abu Hamad;

Complete purge of the Military Intelligence Department and the (?specification) of its functions and performance;

Recruitment of nationals and patriots who will promote the aims and objectives of this institution;

The reinstatement of all officers and soldiers purged by Numayri from the army since 1971.

We demand through Radio SPLA the immediate release of officers and soldiers under detention; we call upon solderis who guard military prisons and detention cells to release them.

The FOO, by virtue of this statement, declares unanimously the selection of Col Dr John Garang de Mabior, commander in chief of SPLA, as chairman of the FOO in the Sudanese Army.

The FOO strongly demands immediate handing over of power to the people through Col Dr John Garang de Mabior. The FOO appeals to all patriots in the police force, prisons and fire brigades to organize themselves in working cells and coordinate efforts with the FOO and the SPLA in order to take joint action against the gang of generals.

The FOO is awaiting your orders as commander in chief of the FOO to carry out whatever assignments aim at destroying the gang of generals in Khartoum who represent the continuation of the May regime and agents of imperialism and the CIA.

Long Live Col Dr John Garang de Mabior, commander in chief of the SPLA and chairman of the SPLM and chairman of the FOO. Long live the struggle of the Sudanese people. Long live the FOO and the Sudan Armed Forces. Long live the memory of Sudanese martyrs throughout history. Death and destruction to the gang of generals, agents of world imperialism and the American CIA.

Signed: Executive Committee of the FOO in the Sudanese Army, Khartoum, 12 April 1985.

Copies to General Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the illegal military ruling council in Khartoum; *AL-AYYAM* and *AL-SAHAFAH* newspapers in Khartoum; the British Broadcasting Corporation, the BBC, London; all free officers cells in various units of the Sudanese Army; Sudanese TV, Omdurman.

Garang Nominated

LD261400 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 26 Apr 85

[Text] Col Dr John Garang de Mabior, commander in chief of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army [SPLA] and chairman of the Executive Committee of the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement [SPLM] has received from the Executive Committee of the Free Officers Organization in the Sudanese Armed Forces a strongly worded statement of condemnation of the generals under Lieutenant General Siwar al-Dhahab.

In its statement, which expressed full and unqualified support for the SPLA-SPLM, the Executive Committee of the FOO communicated to Col Dr John Garang de Mabior the unanimous decision of the organization to designate him as the leader of the FOO and further added that the members of the organization were ready to go into action against the present military government and only awaited his instructions.

The statement expressed the absolute rejection by the organization of the present military administration of Siwar al-Dhahab, which it considers a mere extension of Numayri's exploitation and also bitterly resents the atrocities committed under Numayri against the opponents of his regime by the very same generals who now rule in Khartoum.

Following this news bulletin we shall bring you a Radio SPLA translation of the Arabic text of the statement of the Executive Committee of the FOO in the Sudanese Armed Forces.

Garang Accepts Leadership Position

EA271749 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 27 Apr 85

[Text] A spokesman for SPLA-SPLM [Sudanese People's Liberation Army-Sudanese People's Liberation Movement] disclosed to Radio SPLA this morning that the leader of SPLA-SPLM, Colonel Dr John Garang, has welcomed the decision of the free officers in the Sudanese Army to reject the military government of General Siwar al-Dhahab. Col Dr Garang, the spokesman said, has accepted the request by the free officers in the Sudanese Army to be their leader as well as that of SPLA-SPLM.

As your commander in chief in addition to being commander in chief of SPLA and chairman of SPLM, I request you to wait my directive on how we can achieve our objective, which is the removal of the present military government and the creation of a united democratic and socialist Sudan. In the past the lack of proper coordination between you in the towns and your colleagues, the members of the SPLA in the bush made progress in our concerted action against the enemies of our people very slow. Now that is no longer an obstacle. While you are conducting your contacts among your colleagues, I request you to wait directive from me concerning our common struggle, the spokesman has quoted Colonel Dr John Garang.

It is worth mentioning that the commander in chief of SPLA and chairman of the SPLM, Col Dr John Garang, will deliver a speech over Radio SPLA to the Sudanese people on the current situation in the country. The recent support for SPLA-SPLM by the free officers in the Sudanese Army will be one of the topics he will discuss. No date for the speech has been fixed but it is expected to be soon.

Radio SPLA: TMC Amnesty Follows Free Officers' Call

EA271443 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 27 Apr 85

[Text] In response to the demands by the Organization of Free Officers in the Sudanese Army that the military government of Siwar al-Dhahab release without conditions tens of Army officers in detention in the country, the Siwar al-Dhahab government seems to have given in to the Free Officers' demands.

Yesterday afternoon, Radio SPLA broadcast a full text of the statement made by the FOO in the Sudanese Army in which, among other things, they declared their rejection of the military government of Siwar al-Dhahab. The FOO also nominated Colonel Dr John Garang de Mabior as the leader of this organization in the Sudanese Army, which is opposed to the coup of April 6th, 1985.

Several hours after the broadcast of the officers' statement by Radio SPLA, the government of General Siwar al-Dhahab announced in Khartoum what it called amnesty for all who had in various ways opposed the ousted regime of Ja'far Numayri. This decision to hurry amnesty is seen in SPLA-SPLM [Sudanese People's Liberation Army-Sudanese People's Liberation Movement] circles as a face-saving device in order to comply with the demands of the FOO for the release of their colleagues who were still in detention, till yesterday.

SPLA Radio Carries 'Appeal' to Armed Forces

EA292235 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in Arabic 1330 GMT 29 Apr 85

[Text] To the free officers, the free NCO's and men, members of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army-Sudanese People's Liberation Movement [SPLA-SPLM] in the Sudanese Army; to the workers, farmers, students and professionals; to the heroic Sudanese people:

We [as heard] address you today through your radio station, Radio SPLA, the voice of the armed Sudanese revolutionary struggle, to explain to you some facts concealed by the Khartoum gang.

First, we welcome you to our ranks as members of the SPLA-SPLM. Your decision will be a wise one. We appeal to all officers, NCO's and men of the Sudanese Army to join the Free Officers Organization for the following reasons:

1.To destroy the ruling gang, which (?prefers) private interests to the progress of the homeland, sheds the blood of the people by choosing the option of war, and refuses to hand over power to the people, as was pointed out in the speech of comrade leader, Colonel Dr John Garang de Mabior on 9 April this year.

2. To stop the bloodshed caused by the continuation of war, opted for by the ruling gang in Khartoum;

3. To implement the economic, social and other plans to build a new Sudan [words indistinct] freedom, socialism and development.

Second, revolutionary comrades, your unanimous decision to choose Col Dr John Garang de Mabior as president of the FOO is a wise on. If this proves anything, it proves that you are concerned about the interests of the people. This is the attitude of the free.

Heroes: The radio of the ruling gang in Khartoum has broadcast so-called statement No 12 and so-called Decrees No 48 and 49. We do not wish to comment on the statement and Decree No 48, because the [Garang] speech of 9 April is the best answer. As to so-called Decree No 49, we wish to inform you, comrades, that the Sudanese Army has for a long time stuck to its trenches. It does not seek out the SPLA because the SPLA, in all the areas of war zone No 1, is the one which mounts attacks on the Sudanese Army camps, and it is the one which seeks out the Sudanese Army to fight it. It is not the Sudanese Army which seeks out the SPLA. We want everyone to understand this important aspect of the matter.

The deposed Ja'far Numayri issued a unilateral decision in March this year. After that decision, the forces fighting the SPLA in the Jokau area, led by Colonel (al-Balla) and other [word indistinct]. Who issued the order? Was it Siwar al-Dhahab, the rest of his military staff and the rest of his gang? He led the units in Khartoum and those forming to so-called current provisional [as heard] Military Council in Khartoum from the Army. Was Siwar al-Dhahab second to Numayri in the Army and the General Staff? We are not concerned that this is the same policy which we learned from Numayri's Radio No 1. We know and you know that Siwar al-Dhahab and his gang [words indistinct] and constitute the May gang No 2. The 9 April speech is the reply to these reckless decrees.

My comrade-in-arms in the Sudanese Army. [as heard] Matters of prime concern are:

1. Pumping oil from Bentiu;
2. Halting the bloodshed throughout the country;
3. Achieving unity, freedom, quality, development and socialism;
4. Progress of Sudan [words indistinct].

These are prime matters, revolutionary comrades, and there are none second to them. [Words indistinct] under the leadership of Numayri's defense minister, without return. You know well that the road to peace [words indistinct].

We in the SPLA-SPLM warn the officers, the NCO's and men of the Military Intelligence Department to learn from what happened to their brothers in the so-called state security organ and what (?will happen) to the present so-called state security organ. It would be better for them to join the ranks of revolutionary action. We want to tell them that if they spy on the free officers and throw them into prison, the SPLA will not cease implementing its plans, because the final act will be in Khartoum — the seizure of power by force in Khartoum. The country will not be stable until the generals' regime in Khartoum falls and power is transferred to the people through the SPLA-SPLM, under whose leadership the FOO, with its NCO's and men in the Sudanese Army, falls.

Comrades: An appeal was broadcast over Radio SPLA to the people in operations zone No 1 by Comrade Lieutenant Colonel Carabino Kuanyin Bol, deputy commander in chief of the SPLA and deputy chairman of the SPLM Executive Committee, that all citizens in operations zone No 1 should vacate the towns, because the SPLA would scorch the earth. We now similarly warn the citizens in operational zone No 2 in Sennar, Al-Qadarif, Kassala, Al-Damazin, Rusayris, Sinja, Kenana, Kosti, Madani, (?Kamlin), Al-Qutaynah, Al-Jibal, and Darfur to seek alternative shelter, because all these towns and villages are on the path leading to Khartoum. They must arrange their affairs, starting now. There is no excuse for those forewarned. We wish to [words indistinct] Khartoum that we are fighting for the liberation of the whole of Sudan with the language of the gun, because it is the langauage understood by that gang.

Let the citizens in Al-Qutaynah ask Major General Muhammad Tawfiq Khalil, member of the military regime, the reason for the war. Let them in (?Kamlin) ask Brigadier 'Uthman 'Abdallah, member of the regime and defense minister for the regime, the reason for the war. Let the people of Madani ask Brigadier 'Abd al-'Aziz Muhammad al-Amin, member of the military regime and son of the brother of retired Major General Maqbul al-Amin, member of the regime of the late 'Abbud, about the reason for the war.

On this occasion, revolutionaries, we wish to inform you that we mean what we say. The Sudanese people in all parts of Sudan should address this question to the ruling clique: Why the war? The military clique, under the leadership of Numayri's minister of defense, is responsible directly for the continuatiopn of the war, because it has refused to hand over power to the people, under the leadership of the SPLA-SPLM.

No cease-fire and the revolution will continue until liberation. We accordingly, appeal to the free officers, NCO's and men in war zone No 1 in the south to contact SPLA in their areas for coordination and cooperation to find a formula for action in accordance with the instructions of the SPLA-SPLM leadership. We warn those who want to play with fire: The revolution will continue until liberation.

SPLA Radio: No Compromise With Khartoum Generals

FA291543 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 29 Apr 85

[Text] In a statement to Radio SPLA the official SPLA-SPLM [Sudanese People's Liberation Army-Sudanese People's Liberation Movement] spokesman said that the decision of the SPLA-SPLM not to enter into any kind of negotiations with the present administration of the generals in Khartoum was a matter of principle on which the SPLA-SPLM is not ready to compromise, because the generals have without any jurisdiction usurped the people's power.

The spokesman further added that prime minister, Mr Al-Jazuli Daf'allah, is merely a figurehead who leads a cabinet that has not powers, but takes directives from the Military Council and is closely subject to its supervision. The cooperation of Al-Juzuli's cabinet with the ruling Military Council constitutes a stand diametrically opposed to the interests of the Sudanese people, which are naturally in conflict with the interests of the generals, the spokesman concluded.

TUNISIA

President Bourguiba Briefed on Trade Visit to USSR

LD292114 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 29 Apr 85

[Text] His Excellency President Habib Bourguiba was briefed on the results of the visit to Moscow by Ahmad Ben Arfah. This trip led to the creation of the Tunisian-Soviet Supreme Standing Committee on Economic, Commercial, Scientific and Technical Cooperation. The creation of this committee will enable the widening of cooperation in all fields, cooperation which was confined until now to the water sector. This work will now be consolidated, as a group of Soviet experts will arrive in Tunisia this May to study the Soviet [words indistinct].

In addition to setting up the supreme committee, talks were held which led to agreement on regular operations to be completed before June 1985 concerning phosphate products and textiles. In order to balance Soviet-Tunisian trade, both sides agreed to organize a program of trade exchange for 5 years. President Habib Bourguiba expressed satisfaction at the widening of this cooperation, which is aimed at improving the Tunisian balance of trade and the establishment of relations which serve the two countries. He gave orders to the secretary of state on following up this cooperation.

Opposition, Workers Federation Plan Mass Strikes

LD261852 Kuwait KUNA in English 1707 GMT 26 Apr 85

[Text] Tunis, April 26 (KUNA) — Tunisian opposition parties opened contacts Friday with leaders of the Workers Federation with the view of organising mass demonstrations and labour strikes on May 1 to press demands for wage increases. A series of work stoppages and labour unrest have been gripping the country since April 11 over demands for improved living and work conditions. Already university lecturers, employees in the building sector, government staffers, bank and insurance employees, railway and oil workers have gone on strike.

The government makes any wage increase conditional on improvement in production and quality while labour trade unions insist against tying the move to any pre-conditions.

Destourian, Algerian FLN 'Joint Statement' Issued

LD272002 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 27 Apr 85

[Text] A joint statement has been issued by the Tunisian Socialist Destourian Party and the Algerian FLN Party following the visit of Hedi Baccouche, the director of the Tunisian Socialist Destourian Party, from 21 to 26 April. The statement reads:

Stemming from the guidelines embodied in the fraternity and accord treaty concluded by President Habib Bourguiba and

President Chadli Bendjedid, the two parties decided to set up a supreme joint committee at the level of the two leaderships to draw up comprehensive guidelines for the scope of development of both sides for the good of the two peoples and for bolstering cooperation between the two countries in the fields of education [words indistinct].

In view of the historic ties which bind the peoples of the region together, the two delegations insist on the continuation of efforts for the realization of the unity of the Greater Arab Maghreb, which has been and continues to be the objective sought by all the region's peoples and an inevitable practical stage in the history of Arab unity.

Out of the two sides' desire to fan the flame of the historic Tangiers conference, the Socialist Destourian Party accepted the invitation of the FLN to participate in the celebrations to be held to commemorate that conference in Algeria.

With a view to the situation in northwest Africa and the dangers it holds obstructing the march toward the realization of the desired unity, and threatening the security and stability of the region, the two parties reiterate their adherence to the resolutions adopted by the 19th OAU session as endorsed by the United Nations — resolutions which hold the key to solving the problem. 9

The two parties expressed concern about the conditions of the Greater Arab Maghreb communities in Europe and the overt threats to which they are exposed and called for a meeting of the Tunisian Algerian, and Moroccan communities to intensify their efforts to safeguard their members. The two parties called on all the democratic forces in Europe, particularly in France, to put an end to all forms of racist aggression and violence against our Maghreb communities.

In view of the dangerous phase through which the Palestinian question is passing, the two parties renewed their absolute support and complete solidarity with the struggle of the Palestinian people led by their sole, legitimate representative, the PLO, against Israel for the retrieval of their usurped homeland. The two sides affirmed their support for the heroic struggle of the national resistance and their admiration for the great sacrifices offered by the Lebanese people in southern Lebanon.

The two sides expressed their profound concern over the Iraq-Iran war which demands that the Arab and Islamic forces resort to reason so that a peaceful solution can be found.

With regard to South Africa, the two sides condemned the repeated aggressions against the peoples of South Africa and the frontline states. They denounced the maneuvers carried by the racist regime of Pretoria for obstructing the achievement of Namibia's independence.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REBUPLIC

Habre Envoy Received by President Kolingba

AB301435 Paris AFP in French 1048 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Text] Bangui, 30 Apr (AFP) — Gouara Lassou, the Chadian minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, said in Bangui on Monday that he was of the view that the situation in Chad is a serious threat to most of the central African countries. Gouara Lassou also said that he was convinced that France can stop Libyan progression in his country. The Chadian minister, who was received on Monday by President Andre Kolingba, called on all the central African heads of state to help restore peace to Chadian hearts. During the talks, Mr Lassou delivered to President Kolingba a message from the Chadian head of state, Hissein Habre.

CHAD

Chadian Minister on Relations With Sudan

JN291751 Khartoum SUNA in English 1725 GMT 29 Apr 85

[Text] Ndjamena, Shaban 9, Apr 29 (SUNA) — The Chadian state minister at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Ahmed Korom today received Sudan's ambassador to Chad, Al-Tayib Humaydah, who informed him on the events in Sudan and its popular revolution. Following his meeting the Chadian official told SUNA that Humaydah had confirmed to him that the new regime In Sudan would contiue boosting the good ties between the two countries.

Answering a question by SUNA on the change occured in Sudan by April 6 Revolution Korom said that what happened in Sudan concerns Sudan before Chad.

Concerning relations, Sudan and Chad are linked with brotherly and mutual trust relations, Korom added.

The Chadian official went on saying that the change that satisfies Sudanese people will be supported by the people and government of Chad explaining that the message sent by Habre to Siwar al-Dhahab on April 9 affirmed Chadian Government and people support to the people and Government of the Sudan

The Chadian official went on saying that we hope that the change which happened in the Sudan help reinforcing the ties between the two countries. We believe that this change will never affect negatively the friendship and brotherly relations between Chad and the Sudan, the minister added.

On the resumption of diplomatic ties between the Sudan and Libya the Chadian minister said every country had the absolute freedom to direct its relations and policy for what serves its interests, adding that this would not affect his country's relations with the Sudan despite enmity between and Chad and Libya, which, according to him, occupies a part of the Chadian territory. He also said that Libya had the right to establish normal relations with the countries who were friend to Chad.

Mr Korom added that if the new regime attains stability in Sudan, Chad will support this.

In reply to question about the efforts exerted in the achievement of national unity in Chad, he said this is a top issue and we are now exerting more efforts to attain this objective. He confirmed that the government is ready to negotiate the opposition at any time or place to attain stability and peace in Chad.

BENIN

Government Issues Communique on Student Strike

AB302150 Cotonou Domestic Service in French
1930 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Summary from Poor Reception] "The office of the president of the republic has issued a communique on the situation prevailing at the National University of Benin after the decision of the central authorities of our country to dissolve the Executive Bureau of the university cooperative." "Here is the text of the communique:

"It has been brought to the notice of the head of state that following the dissolution of the Executive Bureau of the university cooperative on Saturday, 27 April 1985, in order to end the agitations on the [name indistinct] university campus, students of the National University of Benin, as early as Sunday, 28 April 1985, gave a general strike order on classes."

"Thus, since Monday, 29 April 1985, students of all the institutes of the National University of Benin have been on strike." Such a strike action has not made it easy for the party and our revolutionary state to take care of the demands of the students, and this was done under the instigation of the present leaders of the cooperative.

So, to put an end to the situation reigning at the university campus and in order not to allow a handful of students to create confusion for a majority of the students, the following measures, which will be implemented immediately, have been taken:

"First, a certain number of students who are members of the Executive Bureau of the cooperative and whose names follow have been expelled from the National University of Benin until further notice:" [Names indistinct]

"These persons are prohibited to go to the university campus or any educational institution in the country." Furthermore, they are prohibited to use any university vehicle. Second, any student who participates in the stike action and who does not report to campus or to institutions for their classes will have his scholarship suspended until further notice. Third, the president of the National University of Benin is asked to take the necessary measures to have the authorities of the various institutes of the national university put together a list of names of students who do not go to classes by Thursday, 2 May 1985.

"Strict instructions have been given to the minister of higher education and the minister delegate at the office of the president of the republic in charge of interior, public security, and territorial administration to have authorities of the People's Armed Forces strictly implement the present decision. Ready for the revolution! The struggle continues!"

BURKINA FASO

Libyan Representative on Quadripartite Talks

LD281521 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 28 Apr 85

[Text] Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud, yesterday evening attended a mass rally in Ouagadougou, the capital of Burkina Faso. Major Jallud spoke at this rally at the outset of which he conveyed the greetings of the brother leader of the revolution and the Libyan Arab people to Captain Thomas Sankara and members of the Council of the Revolution, and the people of Burkina Faso.

He lauded the role shouldered by Capt Thomas Sankara as a revolutionary who believes in the people, in popular revolution and in popular power and the issues of the nations of the African Continent.

Staff Maj Jallud called on the popular masses to work to embody revolutionary slogans affirming that the potentials of the peoples are not judged by their material resources but by their moral values, culture, and drawing up the program of their life on their own soil and with their own hands.

He said: We as revolutionaries and Jamahiriyah champions have confidence in the popular masses in Burkina Faso, Libya, Ghana, Benin, Sudan, and everywhere. We rely on the masses because they spark off the popular revolution. He added: The revolutionary spirit which I have found in Burkina Faso and the speech delivered by Capt Thomas Sankara give us hope that we can resurrect Africa so that it can live free on the land and in the sun.

He said: We are confident that the people of Burkina Faso will set up popular power and build its country and place its weight in the cause of freeing and building Africa in the future.

He went on: Yesterday, the Sudanese people with their strong will destroyed fascist dictatorship in Sudan. Thus we see that popular revolution is advancing from America to Africa and to Asia because the 20th century is the age of the popular revolution and people's power.

He said: Our task as revolutionaries and Jamahiriyah champions is to raise the qualifications of the masses and prepare and intice them to set up their own authority and build themselves up and stamp out underdevelopment and oppression.

Staff Maj 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud affirmed that the liberation of Africa will occur only by the outbreak of the popular revolution and the establishment of popular authority and liberation from cultural colonialism because it is the most dangerous thing confronting Africa, Latin America, and Asia. He explained that colonialism has departed as troops from its bases and as rulers but it continues as a culture as experts and as imperialist intelligence organs. Colonialism exists in the form of experts and intelligence services like an octopus which conspires against the people and the revolutions.

In his speech Maj Jallud affirmed that solving Africa's problems is in our hands. We must not rely on any force outside Africa. Reliance must be on oneself because Africa has a great history and a great civilization. But colonialism and imperialism have been conspiring against this history and this civilization.

He added: Africans must rediscover themselves by rediscovering our great history and civilization because one who has no history does not exist. Africa is a nation of history and civilization.

He noted that the 4-sided meeting held yesterday in Ouagadougou has been summed up by President Sankara in his speech; namely, discussing cooperation and developing this cooperation and crystallizing the problems which face Africa.

At the end of his speech Staff Maj 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud hailed Africa and the popular power and the revolution in Africa.

LIBERIA

Doe Urges Penalties for Bribery Offenses

AB302235 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
2000 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Text] The head of state and president of the Interim National Assembly [INA], Commander in Chief [CIC] Dr Samuel Kanyon Doe, has recommended to the INA that hereafter any government employee who receives bribes openly or secretly will be jailed for life. Dr Doe also recommended to the assembly that thereafter any individual who receives a bribe should face the firing squad and that any alien who is caught offering bribe should be sent out of the country and his business be confiscated by government. CIC Doe made the recommendations today in a joint assembly chamber at the capitol building where he addressed members of the INA and briefed them about a bribery case involving four customs officers at the free port of Monrovia. He told the assembly members that yesterday it was alleged that the four custom officers — Miss Cecilia Koffa, Josiah Nibo, James Gay, and Anthony Var — received bribes totalling $380 from three businessmen causing government to lose a total of $79,000 in customs. The businessmen who offered the bribes were identified as Musa Danso, Sofa Ademen, and Mamadi Kone.

Dr Doe told the assembly members that their failure to approve the recommendation will make it impossible for government to resolve the nation's economic problems. He explained that as long as selfish and [word indistinct] individuals were committed to undermining government efforts to bring development to the nation, the Liberian people will continue to suffer and face a bleak future. The Liberian leader also made it clear to the INA members that in spite of the stringent economic measures adopted by government to improve the nation's economy, the dishonesty of some of our people continue to frustrate this effort. He then noted that he had become more and more convinced that some of our people were merely concerned with their own interest and were unwilling to serve their country.

NIGER

Kountche Returns From Lagos Meeting, Comments

AB301815 Niamey Domestic Service in French
1200 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Excerpts] General Seyni Kountche, chairman of the Supreme Military Council and head of state, returned to Niamey late this morning from Lagos, Nigeria, where he took part in the fourth summit of the Niger River Basin Authority and in the fifth summit of the Lake Chad Basin Commission. The head of state made the following statement at the VIP lounge:

[Begin recording][Kountche] First of all, these two summits that have just ended in Lagos constitute the expression of the desire of states in the subregion to develop their cooperation. The Niger River and Lake Chad are the common properties of a certain number of states. Our major preoccupation during these summits was to seek the appropriate means to better exploit the water resources for the benefit of member states and especially for their peoples. At the center of these two summits is the aim of attaining self-sufficiency in food production. To this end, the heads of state reviewed projects to be undertaken and decided on new measures to be implemented.

Concerning the Niger River Basin Authority, it was decided that a priority regional program should be set up in two phases — water supply and reforestation. At this point, I can say that measures have been taken to cope with the drought that hit the two basins, with the deterioration of the environment, and with the drying up of some tributaries of the Niger River.

I will conclude by speaking to you about the bilateral part of my trip to Nigeria. Concerning our cooperation with the Federal Republic of Nigeria, I would say that in spite of the current vissicitudes connected with decisions made in all sovereignty by Nigeria, President Buhari and I held open and frank discussions on the state and prospects of relations between our two countries. Before our departure for Lagos, the Niger-Nigeria joint commission was held there. I took advantage of my stay in Lagos to clarify certain conclusions made during the meeting of this commission. We discussed commmon projects and problems encountered on both sides of our common border.

On trade between our two countries, agreements of understanding were concluded on official transactions between states, especially concerning the supply of crude and refined petroleum products to Niger and concerning the mode of payment for official trade between our two countries. Even if the border remains closed, trade between our two countries continues officially. We also took advantage of our presence in Nigeria to ask Nigerian authorities to give more statutory content to the decisions they made in all sovereignty.

The federal authorities assured us of their desire to see sincere relations between our two countries and our two peoples resume normally in the best interest of our two peoples whose destiny — whether we like it or not — remain indissolubly linked through the ages.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr President, the problem of the closure of the land borders of Nigeria and the recent decision of the Lagos authorities to expel illegal aliens from Nigeria certainly came up for discussion between the various heads of state who went to Lagos. Were there any concrete decisions made on this subject?

[Kountche] In any case, we are only concerned with the case of Niger. Before leaving Lagos, I had a second round of talks with the Nigerian head of state. [Passage indistinct] We cannot go against decisions made in all sovereignty by a state [words indistinct]. But we asked the Nigerian authorities and particularly the head of state to allow our countrymen who might be affected by this decision to return to their country with their belongings. That was the only plea we made. As in 1983, we cannot oppose such a decision, but we asked the authorities and the Niger people to take the necessary measures to welcome their brothers. We think there are between 60,000 and 100,000 Niger citizens likely to be affected by this decision. [End recording]

NIGERIA

Buhari, Kountche Hold Talks on Aliens, Trade

AB302010 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Text] Nigeria and Niger Republic today at Dodan Barracks held talks on bilateral relations. The talks were between the head of state, Major General Muhammadu Buhari, and President Seyni Kountche of Niger Republic. The two leaders discussed the issue of illegal aliens and the progress of the ministerial committee set up to formalize trade between Nigeria and Niger. Gen Buhari stated that the report of the committee was awaiting government decision and would be subject to formal discussions between the two countries. They expressed the hope that the committee would define a new basis of expanding interstate trade. President Kountche commended the measures taken by the Federal Military Government to revive the economy, stressing that Nigeria could only prosper by maintaining her resources well.

Chad Basin, Niger River Conferences Conclude

AB301014 Lagos Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Text] Nigeria has told sister African countries that a way out of the present difficulties on the continent is the adoption and the implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action, the economic blueprint drawn up by the OAU in 1980. The point was made by Major General Muhammadu Buhari at a banquet in Lagos last night for delegates to the summits of the Niger Basin Authority and the Lake Chad Basin Commission. He described the plan as an instrument for a fundamental restructuring of the economies of African states, adding that the cardinal principles of self-reliance and (?self-sufficiency) contained in it were the best for Africa. Referring to the Niger Basin Authority and the Lake Chad Basin Commission, Gen Buhari remarked that the agreements which established them were capable of bringing the people of the various countries closer and enhancing their economic wellbeing. He said that while the Lake Chad Basin Commission had recorded some achivements, member states should pay serious attention to the gradual drying up of the Lake Chad. Gen Buhari reaffirmed Nigeria's commitment to the ideals of the two organizations which stood for economic development and social transformation of the subregion.

Summit Communique

AB292215 Lagos Domestic Service in English
2100 GMT 29 Apr 85

[Text] The summits of the Lake Chad Basin Commission and the Niger Basin Authority have ended in Lagos. A communique issued at the end of the meeting says that member nations declared the Lake Chad Basin as a disaster area. They appealed to the international community to continue with its relief aid to victims of drought and famine within the Lake Chad area. They also appealed to the international community to assist the member states to embark on massive afforestation programs, development of water resources, and infrastructure such as roads, rail, and ports facilities. The leaders noted with satisfaction measures taken by the commission to find permanent solutions to border demarcation and security on the Lake Chad. The commission is to intensify efforts toward the implementation of integrated projects and to generate funds from all sources needed to carry out programs contained in the 5-year action plan. Member nations instructed the commission to return its Secretariat to Ndjamena, its permanent headquarters. They also appointed the president of Chad, Hissein Habre, as the chairman of the commission for the next 2 years.

On the Niger Basin Authority, members noted with satisfaction the support of some donor agencies to the organization and the interest of others. They appealed to the international community to assist the authority in finding long-term solutions to the perennial problems of drought, famine, and desertification in the region. President Hissein Habre was also elected chairman of the authority for a period of 2 years.

Bauchi State To Conduct Inquiry on Clash

AB292150 Lagos Domestic Service in English
2100 GMT 29 Apr 85

[Text] The Bauchi State government is to set up a high-powered commission of inquiry into the recent religious disturbances in Gombe, the state governor, Brigadier Sanni Sami, announced this when he visited emir of Gombe, Alhaji Shehu Usman Abubakar. He said that any person or group of persons found to be connected with the uprising would be ruthlessly dealt with. The governor told the emir that the Emirate Council had the duty to educate the public on the dangers of giving shelter to persons suspected to be members of the banned Maitatsine sect.

On relief operations for victims of the incident, Brig Sami said that materials had started to arrive in Gombe. He added that the Water Board and NEPA [National Electric Power Authority] had been instructed to restore water and electricity to the area.

Earlier, the emir expressed regrets that the religious fanatics had dislocated the social and economic activities of the town.

Police Comment

AB301317 Lagos NAN in English 1302 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Text] Gombe (Bauchi), April 30 (NAN) — About 14 dead bodies of the Maitatsine followers, who were involved in clashes with the police in Gombe last week, have so far been identified, a deputy commissioner of police, Malam Yakubu Ma'aji, who led the operation in Gombe, said yesterday.

He told the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) in Gombe, that the total number of casualties in the uprising was yet to be determined, but disclosed that three policemen, two of who were inspectors, were killed. Also killed in the clash was one Reverend Awodunmi of the Calvary Baptist Church, Gombe who was gunned down by the fanatics while he was returning from the Gombe railway station where he had taken his family to board a train. The deputy commissioner further said that about 960 rounds of different types of ammunition, 49 smoke cartridges and one smoke pistol, had been recovered from the fanatics' hideout at Herwa, Gana.

Malam Ma'aji, said that out of about 250 arrested suspects, 170 had been identified as members of the Maitatsine sect, adding that 100 of them were from Gombe, 53 from Bauchi, and seven from Alkaleri while their leader, Yusufu Adamu, is still at large.

TOGO

Eyadema Receives Departing CPC Delegation

AB301855 Lome Domestic Service in French
1230 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Text] General Gnassingbe Eyadema, founding chairman of the Rally of the Togolese People [RPT] and president of the republic, this morning received a delegation of the CPC Central Committee at the presidential palace in Lome. The 5-member delegation is led by Yang Haibo, alternate member of the Central Committee and chairman of the Committee of the Chinese People's Consultative Political Conference of the Province of Liaoning in eastern China. The Chinese ambassador to Togo, His Excellency Jin Minsheng, was a member of the group.

During this meeting, which was attended by Yao Kunale Eklo, member of the RPT Central Committee and RPT administrative secretary, the excellent relations existing between China and Togo and between their two parties, the Rally of the Togolese People and the Communist Party of China, were discussed.

Let us listen to what the leader of the Chinese delegation had to say:

[Begin recording in Chinese followed by French translation] I must say that it is a great honor for us to have been received by the president. We conveyed to President Eyadema the best wishes of Hu Yaobang, CPC secretary general; Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the CPC Central Advisory Commission; Li Xiannian, president of the republic; and Zhao Ziyang, prime minister. The president also asked us to convey his best wishes to the leaders of our party and government.

During the meeting, his excellency the president made a thorough analysis of world and Togolese internal problems. He stressed that after attaining political independence, one must strive to gain economic independence. During our visit, we saw with our own eyes the immense progress being made by the Togolese people in the Green Revolution in Togo. We noted that the country is capable of producing enough grain for export to other countries. We also discussed the problem of strengthening the friendship ties between our two parties, our two countries, and peoples. In the future, the CPC and the RPT will strive together to achieve common objectives. In the opinion of the RPT leader, our visit was a total success. This evening we will leave your beautiful country and we can say that we have a very beautiful impression of this visit. We are returning to China with the heartfelt greetings from the RPT and the Togolese people to the Chinese people.

The ties of solidarity, cooperation, and friendship between our two countries constitute a very solid base for preserving world peace and edifying our own countries. We will make full use of this opportunity given us by the Togolese media to say that the Chinese people and the CPC remain the friends and brothers of the RPT and of the Togolese people. We hope from the bottom of our hearts that under the leadership of President Eyadema, the republic will become (?stronger), and the people richer and that their living conditions will improve from day to day. Thank you. [End recording]

ANGOLA

South African Aircraft Overfly Cunene Province

MB291312 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 29 Apr 85

[Text] A company of the South African Army still remains inside the People's Republic of Angola and South African aircraft are continuing to overfly a number of areas of the Angolan province of Cunene. ANGOP which cited authorized military sources pointed out in a dispatch issued yesterday, that the withdrawal of this South African company which remains stationed around the Calueque dam is dependent on a high-level meeting due to be held in a few days. ANGOP also noted that on 24 April, South African aircraft overflew the border between Angola and Namibia and penetrated the Ochicango area as far as the Calueque region with a formation of five F-3 Mirage and Impala aircraft which then retreated to the south.

The dispatch pointed out that Lieutenant Colonel (Sianga), the commander of the 5th Military Region, told ANGOP that as a result of this situation, as well as that generated by a strong concentration of South African troops to counter guerrilla activities along the Angolan border with Namibia causes a permanent state of tension and makes new acts of aggression by South Africa against the People's Republic of Angola imminent. The commander of the 5th Military Region recalled that when announcing the unilateral withdrawal of the South African troops fron Angolan territory on 15 April, the South African foreign minister did not exclude the possibility of once again invading the Angolan territory [word indistinct] under the pretext of pursuing the SWAPO fighters operating in Namibia.

Reporting from Cunene, ANGOP also pointed out that the Angolan national defense and security forces are already occupying the positions abandoned by the South African troops near the Angolan-Namibian border in the areas where they have already been definitely withdrawn.

Sao Tome President on RSA Troop Withdrawal

MB261833 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 26 Apr 85

[Text] The withdrawal of the South African troops from Angola alone will not solve the southern African problem. This was said yesterday by President Pinto da Costa of Sao Tome and Principe who was on a stopover in Luanda en route home. He added that the solution for the issue entails the granting of independence to Namibia on the basis of the UN Security Council Resolution 435/78. President Pinto da Costa was coming from Mozambique where he was on an official visit. The situation in southern Africa was also discussed in Maputo by President Pinto da Costa who is presently the coordinator of the group of the five Portuguese-speaking countries. President Pinto da Costa had visited our country at the invitation of Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos from 19 to 22 April.

Minister Meets With Bulgarian Party Delegation

MB281208 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 27 Apr 85

[Text] Comrade Afonso van Dunem Mbinda, MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee secretary for the foreign relations, received yesterday afternoon a Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] delegation headed by Major Velko Palin, director of the BCP Central Committee Department for Defense and Security [title as heard]. During the meeting, the two men exchanged information vital for the strengthening of the friendship and cooperation between the two parties. The Bulgarian delegation has been in Angola since Monday. Their visit should end today after talks with an Angolan delegation headed by Colonel Juliao Mateus Paulo Dino Matross, MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee secretary for defense and security.

KUP: 359 FAPLA Soldiers Killed by UNITA Forces

MB270652 (Clandestine) KUP in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 27 Apr 85

[Text] Free Land of Angola, 27 Apr (KUP) — UNITA forces killed 359 FAPLA soldiers and 3 Cuban troops during clashes in Luanda, Bie, Cuanza Norte, Cuanza Sul, Malanje, Zaire, Lunda, Benguela, Huambo, and Moxico Provinces during the first two weeks of April, according to an UNITA war communique. During the same period, UNITA forces captured 15 FAPLA soldiers. They also destroyed 2 tanks, 2 locomotives and tenders, 2 bridges, and 33 combat vehicles. UNITA forces captured 399 rifles of various types, 32 boxes of ammunition, and 743 shells of various calibers. On its part, UNITA suffered 21 dead, 173 wounded, and 7 missing. They also lost 11 weapons.

BOTSWANA

Chiepe Discusses Hosting Botha-Tambo Meeting

MB301700 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1610 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Text] The minister of external affairs, Dr Gaositwe Chiepe, has said that Botswana would consider a request to host a meeting between the exiled leader of the ANC and South African State President Pieter Botha. Dr Chiepe said Botswana would first look into the circumstances. She was speaking in an interview with BOPA on return from an extraordinary ministerial meeting of the coordinating bureau of the nonaligned countries on Namibia, which was held in New Delhi in India.

Dr Chiepe commented on a reported statement by Mr Tambo that he would be ready to meet Mr Botha to discuss a new constitution under which democracy would be extended to the black majority. She said the ball is now in President Botha's court if he sincerely wanted to maintain peace in South Africa.

Speaking on the meeting of the coordinating bureau which she addressed in New Delhi, Dr Chiepe said Botswana was specially invited to guide member states on their deliberations, because as a member of frontline states, Botswana was knowlegeable on the question of Namibian independence. She said Botswana regretted that 7 years after Resolution 435 was passed, Namibia is still not independent. She said whether or not there are foreign forces in Angola or any neighboring country, South Africa should get out of Namibia.

LESOTHO

Outgoing USSR Envoy Meets With Jonathan

MB261403 Maseru Domestic Service in English
1130 GMT 26 Apr 85

[Text] The prime minister, The Right Honorable Dr Leabua Jonathan, says that the world will be eagerly awaiting the meeting between President Ronald Reagan of the United States and Mr Mikhail Gorbachev of the USSR to spearhead a lasting peace for mankind. In the discussions in Maseru this morning with the outgoing Soviet ambassador to Lesotho, His Excellency Mr Yuriy Sepelev, the prime minister said it is important for some of our countries to be assured of security.

They also discussed the situation in southern Africa in general and also the subject of bilateral relations between Lesotho and the Soviet Union. Mr Sepelev was the first Soviet ambassador to Lesotho and is based in Maputo.

MOZAMBIQUE

Portuguese Head of State Begins 'Private Visit'

Denies Renamo Connection

MB291133 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1030 GMT 29 Apr 85

[Text] Portuguese head of state Ramalho Eanes has said that Portugal is on the side of Mozambique at this difficult time for the country. The distinguished visitor was speaking during an official dinner in Maputo yesterday, the first day of his private visit to Mozambique. The Portuguese head of state hailed the efforts of President Samora Machel to attain peace, stability, and security not only in Mozambique, but in southern Africa.

Referring to what has become known as the Portuguese connection of the armed bandits operating in Mozambique, General Ramalho Eanes said that it does not exist. It is the odd Portuguese or a group of Portuguese, but this does not mean the Portuguese nation. Portugal hopes for a united, prosperous and strong Mozambique, said the Portuguese president.

The Mozambican leader stressed the importance of the visit by his Portuguese counterpart, saying that it brings friendship and solidarity at difficult moment for the People's Republic of Mozambique in the context of southern Africa. This shows that Mozambique and the Mozambican Government are not alone, President Samora Machel added.

The Portuguese head of state has been in Maputo since yesterday afternoon.

Machel Banquet Speech

LD290427 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese
2300 GMT 28 Apr 85

[Excerpt] Mozambique President Samora Machel at the dinner he gave this evening in President Ramalho Eanes's honor said, with reference to their friendship that: Such a friendship is not often seen, even among Africans. He went on to say that Mozambique needs visits of this kind "so that we may talk without the formality of official visits when even conversations are prearranged, when everything has been worked out in advance." This is different: We can work out the protocol as we go along. We are the protocol.

In Machel's estimation, Eanes is above all an honest patriot for whom the true national values are the foremost concern. This is the important thing, Samora Machel stated, adding that internationalism comes next in the order of importance.

In his reply, Eanes said his visit has been dictated by personal friendship, but not solely for this reason: I am here out of friendship for the Mozambique people and state. He then quoted the Portuguese proverb that a friend in need is a friend indeed, pointing out that these are very difficult times for Mozambique and for its president, Samora Machel.

Eanes stressed that Machel is currently regarded as a great statesman in Europe and elsewhere by virtue of the lucidity and courage he has shown. Referring to the alleged "Portuguese connection" [with Renamo] Eanes said Portugal itself is not involved, possibly only the odd Portuguese national, but the Portuguese nation as a whole is on the side of Mozambique and its president.

Talks Held With Machel

MB291910 Maputo in English to Southern Africa
1800 GMT 29 Apr 85

[Text] President Ramalho Eanes of Portugal today held private talks in Maputo with President Samora Machel. President Ramalho Eanes arrived yesterday for a private visit to Mozambique that will end on Wednesday morning. The agenda for today's talks was not disclosed, but a source close to the Portuguese delegation said that military cooperation would be discussed. The governments of the two countries agreed to cooperate in the military field when Mozambican defense minister, General Alberto Chipande, visited Portugal in 1982.

The talks between the two leader began this morning in a traditional African hut erected in the grounds of the presidential offices in Maputo. The two statesmen continued to meet this afternoon.

The Portuguese president is due to visit a construction site of the Pequenos Limbombos Dam, 40 km southwest of Maputo, tomorrow. The dam, which was designed by Portuguese engineers, is being built by an Italian consortium

Eanes Gives Press Conference

MB010546 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1900 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] As far as Portuguese interests are concerned, we are interested in a united and multiracial Mozambique under the leadership of President Samora Machel, because President Samora Machel is in fact the father of the Mozambican nation. He is a leader with international and internal prestige. This was said by Ramalho Eanes, president of the Portuguese republic, during a press conference this afternoon in Maputo.

The Portuguese statesman also said that given the qualities of the Mozambican leader, he can very easily maintain and promote national cohesion, and owing to his international standing, he can very easily get support for Mozambique's development.

Answering questions on destabilizing actions perpetrated against Mozambique, President Ramalho Eanes said that a Portuguese head of state, he condemns all actions aimed at destablilizing all the states in the region. He condemns any support regardless of its source which may be conceded to individuals and forces which are opposed to the Mozambican regime. Accordingly, the Portuguese head of state said that the Portuguese Government as such does not give any support to these destabilizing individuals.

On cooperation between Portugal and Mozambique, President Ramalho Eanes said that it has been promoted, although it has not yet achieved the desired results as a result of various factors.

Stressing the result of his visit to Mozambique, the Portuguese statesman said that it had allowed him to become more familiar himself with Mozambique's positions and the reason for such positions, and it also enabled the two countries to review cooperation matters.

Portuguese-Speaking Nations End Trade Talks

MB280755 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1700 GMT 27 Apr 85

[Text] Trade and transportation dealers from the five Portuguese-speaking African countries, namely Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe, Cape Verde, Angola, and Guinea-Bissau, ended their first meeting in Maputo today. The meeting had begun on 23 April.

In the field of trade, the dealers identified a considerable number of goods which could be bilaterally exchanged, pending the introduction of contract procedures. The dealers agreed, however, that joint action in the world market has not been carried out as expected and decided that measures should be taken.

In the field of transportation, the dealers discussed issues related to the coordination of actions with trade dealers, the study of maritime links based on the existing trade potentials, the preparation of guidelines for maritime transportation, the adjustment of maritime legislation, the preparation of a list detailing all that has been achieved, and the coordination of actions in international meetings.

Speaking at the closing session of the meeting, Minister in the Presidency for Economic Affairs Jacinto Veloso said that our shortcomings should not be regarded as insuperable barriers to the fulfillment of what has been commonly agreed to at the Maputo meeting.

Pinto da Costa on Summit

MB271220 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1800 GMT 26 Apr 85

["Excerpts" of press conference by Sao Tome and Principe President Manuel Pinto da Costa during his visit to Mozambique; date not given — recorded]

[Excerpt] [Unidentified reporter] Following the Sao Tome Declaration, and the visit that your excellency has just made to the People's Republic of Angola and your current visit to the People's Republic of Mozambique, what actions do you think will be taken in the future by the five Portuguese-speaking countries, particularly with regard to southern Africa?

[Costa] As you know, the summit of the five Portuguese-speaking countries was very important, particularly for southern Africa. Based on the assessment made at the summit about the situation in southern Africa in general and in the People's Republic of Mozambique and the People's Republic of Angola in particular, (?it was decided) to prepare a document which is known as the Sao Tome Declaration. In order to move away from the context of declarations and launch concrete actions with a view to supporting both the People's Republic of Angola and the People's Republic of Mozambique, it was necessary to make a closer assessment of the realities in both countries. We were already familiar with this reality, but as it happens it is one thing to have information through the media, but it is another to obtain information through direct contact. Therefore we decided to make a visit in order to learn about the progress of the situation in Angola and Mozambique. It is based on a sound knowledge of the situation that we, together with the other members of the five countries, may plan concerted actions with a view to supporting the People's Republic of Angola and the People's Republic of Mozambique in a more consistent, concrete, and decisive manner.

We know that there is a very strong destabilization campaign aimed not only against Angola and Mozambique, but against all five Portuguese-speaking countries, with greater or lesser emphasis and specific trends in this or that country. Moreover, this action is aimed at the five countries in general. Therefore, this means that support by four of the countries for a specific member of the group represents an action that serves all of them.

The first thing we want to do to support the People's Republic of Mozambique after our visit is to (?disseminate) information which we have had the opportunity of collecting in the People's Republic of Mozambique and the People's Republic of Angola, with our knowledge of the essential realities in these countries, both on the military and economic fronts. [Words indistinct] the People's Republic of Mozambique is making a great effort in its struggle against the armed bandits. Despite this tremendous effort, despite its determination to confront the damage and destruction caused by the armed bandits, the people of the People's Republic of Mozambique have been confronting their economic problems with the same determination and courage, despite all kinds of hardship. [passage indistinct].

All five Portuguese-speaking countries are the victims of destabilization, each with specific characteristics, for a very simple reason: As it happens, our countries after independence opted for policies in accordance with their respective parties. These policies run counter to the traditional interests (?within our countries). This means that our countries could have suffered negative and unfavorable effects at the internal level, as these policies are contrary to traditional African interests. Thus this means that we would from the beginning be targets for all kinds of destabilization actions. In fact, since 1975 we have been the victims of various kinds of destabilization.

Just because there is no war, bombs, or deployment of forces, destabilization must not be discounted. It can take far more covert forms, such as trying to divide a political system from within. These refined forms of destabilization are far more dangerous than the others.

Sao Tome and Principe is situated in an area of great strategic importance: the Gulf of Guinea. It lies in the Gulf of Guinea and it is aware of the importance of the Atlantic Ocean as a whole, the Gulf of Guinea in particular where there are a number of rich countries. Thus there is a need for security in the Gulf of Guinea. In Sao Tome and Principe we understand our strategic importance as well as that of the Gulf of Guinea. We have always sought good relations with the neighboring countries, irrespective of their political beliefs.

It is up to each country to solve its own problems according to its own viewpoint, and reality. Whether they are properly or improperly assessed is not our concern. Thus we have been trying to maintain the best of relations with all countries in the Gulf of Guinea area. Today we are able to state that those relations are evolving in a satisfactory manner.

Lately, for example, there have been some actions carried out by Western countries in order to make people believe that there are Soviet bases in Sao Tome and Principe. It is said that 2,000 Soviet soldiers, and I do not know how many thousands of Cuban soldiers, are in Sao Tome. *LE POINT* magazine goes as far as to say that the Soviet soldiers left Conakry,Guinea, and are now based in Sao Tome and Principe. Others fantasize about a missile-launching base south of Sao Tome and Principe, and about a submarine base. If one were to believe this we would be something akin to a fortress.

What is the objective of this type of propaganda? A Soviet base? There is no Soviet base. A Soviet air base? Only if they are talking about the Sao Tome and Principe airport, which has been expanded. Curiously, the Sao Tome and Principe airport, the only one we have, is international. Some Portuguese newspapers, for example, have called it an air base, but it was built by a Portuguese enterprise. It is odd that a Portuguese enterprise should now build bases for the Soviets. Thus, what is the objective of this propaganda? The first objective is to attempt to isolate Sao Tome and Principe in the Gulf, and make the neighboring countries fear Sao Tome and Principe. The objective, therefore, is to try to launch actions to destabilize Sao Tome and Principe within the framework of that isolation.

These actions have taken an increasingly refined character since 1975.

Gustav-Led CPSU Delegation Arrives in Maputo

MB261525 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1030 GMT 26 Apr 85

[Text] Talks between delegations of the Frelimo Party and the CPSU began in Maputo this morning with a view to exchanging of experiences to strengthen the already existing relations of friendship and cooperation between the two parties. The meeting will discuss domestic issues of each country and the present international political situation.

The delegations to the talks are led by Jose Luis Cabaco, secretary of the party Central Committee, and Ivan Gustov, member of the Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the CPSU Control Committee. The Soviet party delegation arrived in Maputo yesterday.

Cabaco Welcomes Delegation

MB271136 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1700 GMT 26 Apr 85

[Excerpts] The Frelimo Party and the CPSU began talks in Maputo today to exchange experiences to strengthen the already existing relations of friendship, solidarity and cooperation between the two parties. The delegations to the talks are led by Jose Luis Cabaco, secretary of the Frelimo Party Central Committee, and Ivan Gustov, member of the central committee and first deputy chairman of the CPSU Control Committee. Speaking at the opening of the talks, Jose Luis Cabaco said:

[Begin recording] Our people are engaged in the tasks of the struggle against the armed bandits and imperialist aggression, the struggle for the strengthening of our national independence, and for the success of our socialist revolution. We would like to hail the CPSU for the vanguard role that it has been playing in the struggle for peace in our planet, and for the successes that it has attained in the development of the socialist revolution in the Soviet Union. Comrade Gustov, as it is traditonal, we would like to ask that the Soviet delegation address us on both domestic and international issues in the Soviet Union under the leadership of the CPSU, the party of Lenin, leading force of the Soviet society, and stronghold of peace and socialism. [End recording]

Visit to Cooperatives

MB281158 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1030 GMT 28 Apr 85

[Text] The CPSU delegation which has been making a working visit to our country yesterday toured the 16 June and Joaquim Chissano agricultural cooperatives in the Infulene Valley, Maputo. At those centers of collective production the visiting delegation was briefed by members of the local party organs on how the cooperatives operate. During his visit to those cooperatives, Ivan Gustov, head of the CPSU delegation, stressed the growth of the cooperative movement after national independence. The visitors were accompanied by Jorge Rebelo, member of the Political Bureau and first party secretary for Maputo city.

'Sabotage' Interrupts Rail Traffic From RSA

MB291113 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 29 Apr 85

[Text] An act of sabotage which occurred on Friday night destroyed a rail bridge 8 km from the border with South Africa, interrupting rail traffic between the two countries. According to the electricity enterprise, Electricidade de Mocambique, the sabotage endangers the supply of coal to the thermal powerstation presently supplying electricity to the city of Maputo.

With American assistance, Electricidade de Mocambique acquired an emergency consignment of 30,000 tons of coal from a South African company. Delivery of the consignment by South African Railways was supposed to have started early in April, but Electricidade de Mocambique believes there is no plausible explanation for the delay in the supply and regards the situation that has been created as an open boycott against a concrete support action which was described as priority by the international community.

SOUTH AFRICA

Demonstrators Arrested Outside U.S. Consulate

MB011330 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1325 GMT 1 May 85

[Text] Johannesburg, May 1, SAPA — At least 14 people who staged a protest demonstration outside the United States Consulate-General in Commissioner Street, Johannesburg, today were arrested by police shortly after they displayed their placards.

Colonel Fred Bull, police liason officer for the Witwatersrand, said the 14 had been arrested shortly before 2:30pm as they were standing outside the consulate-general displaying placards calling for international disinvestment from South Africa. Col Bull said he had not had a full report on the demonstration, but though all the people arrested were blacks.

Bombs Explode in Center of Johannesburg

MB300531 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Text] Two explosions in the center of Johannesburg early this morning caused damage to the Anglo-American building in Main Street and to the building of the Anglo-Vaal Company in Maclaren Street. The buildings were cordoned off while police investigated the causes of the explosions. So far as is known, there are no casualties. Most of the damage was caused to glass doors and windows in the two buildings and in neighboring office buildings and shops. The explosions occured at about 0030 this morning. Ambulances, civil defense officials, and senior police officers were soon on the scene. SAPA says the explosions were heard as far way as New Doornfontein to the east of the city.

Spokesman on Explosions

MB301031 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1020 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Text] Johannesburg, April 30, SAPA — The explosions outside the central Johannesburg offices of two major mining houses early today were cuased by Russian limpet mines, police said today. The two blasts, at the head offices of Anglo-American and Anglovaal, situated only 250 metres apart, went off within five minutes of each other just after midnight, the spokesman said from Pretoria.

No one has claimed responsibility for the explosions, and the spokesman said police were still investigating. "We know that the explosions were caused by two limpet mines of Russian origin," he said.

The spokesman said most of the damage had been caused to the windows and doors of about 16 buildings in the vicinity of blasts. There were no injuries, he said.

ANC Claims Responsibility

MB301039 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1000 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Text] The ANC has claimed responsibility for the bomb attacks on the office buildings of two mining houses in Johannesburg. Offices of the Anglo-American and Anglovaal firms were shattered in two separate blasts at 1230 this morning. An ANC official in Lusaka outlines the reasons for the attack to Capital's Howard Barrell.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified ANC official] Two [word indstinct] units of Umkhonto, operating and [words indistinct] in the country, are responsible.

[Barell) Can you explain the rationale behind the actions?

[ANC official] It (?bolsters) our developing people's war whereby Umkhonto will support the struggles of the people in the communities and the unions as they fight the system. [End recording]

Law Minister Expresses Concern Over Unrest

MB291625 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 29 Apr 85

[Text] The minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, says the schools' unrest and the unrest in various parts of the country is causing concern, and the revolutionary climate has shown itself in a new light.

Speaking in the debate on his budget vote in the House of Assembly, he said that organization in this regard had become far more sophisticated. A disturbing aspect of the unrest was that it was not restricted to the larger cities, but had already spread to platteland [rural areas] towns, especially in the eastern Cape, the Karroo, northern Free State, and to a lesser degree, the northern Cape.

The ANC, he said, was concentrating at the moment on the local training of terrorists on the platteland. This, together with the support of United Democratic Front activists, would strengthen the organization in its attempts to make the country ungovernable. At the same time, the local population was being encouraged, according to classical revolutionary theory, to establish alternative forms of government. A course in this had already been offered by black power protagonists at the Wilgespruit fellowship center.

Mr Le Grange urged what he called all right-thinking people in black towns to realize that there were certain blacks who were influencing others detrimentally, and that it would take years to recover from the financial losses.

Outlines Damage, Casualties

MB291934 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 29 Apr 85

[Text] The minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, says the seriousness and extent of the unrest on South Africa are clearly evident in the widespread damage to buildings and vehicles, and loss of life and injuries since September last year.

Speaking in the debate on his budget vote in the House of Assembly, he said that damage to buildings betwen the beginning of September and 22 March had totaled more than 38 million rand. Damage to vehicles, including trains, already amounted to close on 12 million rand.

During the 7 months, 216 nonwhites and 1 white had been killed, and 736 nonwhites and 15 whites had been injured. The number of police casualties had been 4 dead and 181 injured. More than 10,000 people had been arrested on charges relating to the unrest.

Le Grange Cites Inquiries on Police Misconduct

MB010716 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 1 May 85

[Text] The South African minister of law and order says that an investigation into the allegations of police misconduct during unrest in black townships has already resulted in prosecution.

The minister, Mr Louis le Grange, was responding in Cape Town to allegations in a report of the Southern Africa Catholic Bishops' Conference. He said that in 13 cases police investigations had begun before the report was published; in 9 cases the plaintiffs refused to make depositions simply because law suits had already been filed against the state; in 13 cases the plaintiffs in the report could not be identified.

Mr le Grange said that the investigation into the allegations in the report of the bishops was continuing at top level.

Police, Military Stage 'Show of Strength'

MB301533 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Text] Over 100 military and police vehicles took part in a show of strength this morning in 5 black residential areas of Port Elizabeth. [video shows caspirs and armored cars moving through streets in convoys carrying uniformed men]

This follows continued incidents of arson and stone throwing in these areas. The joint operation by the police and defense force is aimed at stopping unrest in the areas. An Air Force helicopter also took part in the display.

Lieutenant Colonel (Gerrie van Rooyen), the liaison officer for police in the eastern Cape, says the government has decided that the unrest must be stopped in the interests of law-abiding citizens.

It was announced in parliament earlier that damage estimated at 28 million rand has been caused to buildings in the unrest areas. Damage to vehicles and trains is set at about 12 million rand. The unrest has also claimed 216 lives to date.

Eastern Cape 'Relatively Calm'

MB010742 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 1 May 85

[Text] A spokesman for the SAP says unrest has been reported in the Eastern Cape, Transvaal, and the Northern Free State, although townships near Port Elizabeth in Eastern Cape are relatively calm after a combined show of strength operation by the police and the defense force. A convoy of about 50 police and defense force vehicles, and a large number of policemen and troops were involved in the operation.

The spokesman said more than 50 people have been arrested in the Transvaal, and the Northern Free State, 40 of them for holding an illegal gathering, and the others for being involved in incidents of rioting.

Anglo-American Firm Agrees To Rehire Workers

MB300654 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0600 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Text] At the Vaal Reefs Gold Mine an agreement has been reached over the fate of the 14,000 sacked workers there. The National Union of Mineworkers [NUM] says Anglo-American has agreed to reemploy the workers.

[Begin recording of unidentified NUM spokesman] We held lengthy talks with management and we reached agreement on the reemployment of the dismissed workers. The procedure and the process of reemploying them will be discussed and finalized between the union and management in further meetings with management. The process of reemployment will be speeded up and those still living in the mine houses will not be evicted pending their reemployment while their reemployment is being processed. [End recording]

Anglo-American has confirmed the agreement. Anglo official (Neville Huxom) says all the sacked workers could be eligible for reemployment:

[Begin recording] The situation at Vaal Reefs Gold Mine was peacefull yesterday following the dismissal over the weekend of over 14,000 workers. The area affected is the south position of the mine and all shifts at other shafts are operating without incident. More than 11,000 people left the mine by yesterday and late last night a further 3,000 had left. All former Vaal Reefs employees could be considered for reemployment and the mine will be seeking NUM's cooperation in this regard. [End recording]

Conditions for Rehiring

MB301042 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0900 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Text] A spokesman for the Anglo-American Corporation has told our labor reporter that management has agreed with the National Union of Mineworkers [NUM] to give preferential consideration to reapplications by dismissed workers on condition that the NUM helps to eliminate intimidation, violence, and lawlessness.

More than 11,500 workers at Anglo-American's Vaal Reefs Gold Mine have returned home by bus after being dismissed. Three thousand more are expected to leave this evening. The general secretary of the trade union, Mr Cyril Ramaphosa, told our labor reporter that the union was not aware of any intimidation, violence, or lawlessness. He accused Anglo-American of delaying talks with the union by setting such preconditions. He said that by doing so the corporation implied that the union was responsible for the intimidation, violence, and lawlessness. He denied that the union was at all responsible.

Trade Union Members Arrested After Release

MB011137 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1128 GMT 1 May 85

[Text] Johannesburg, May 1, SAPA — About 39 trade unionists were arrested today as they marched from the Johannesburg Magistrates Courts where they had just been released on bail pending charges under the Internal Security Act. The unionists had been arrested yesterday outside the city hall where wage negotiations for the metal industry were taking place. They had been released on R100 bail. In Market Street the released unionists, marching in step, were stopped by police who had followed them from the courts and taken away in a police van.

Tutu Urges Black Groups To Arrange Meeting

MB261152 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 26 Apr 85

[Text] The Anglican bishop of Johannesburg, Bishop Tutu, says he is talking to people with a view to arranging a meeting between leaders of rival black political organizations to help end the unrest in black urban areas and to diffuse infighting.

The groups involved are the Zulu Inkatha Movement, the UDF [United Democratic Front], and the Azanian People's Organization. Several political organizations have been involved in recent clashes in which a number of their members have been injured. He hopes that the various organizations would be able to put aside their ideological differences at the conference of their leaders and to diffuse tension among their followers.

Bishop Tutu has already spoken of his concern about the unrest in black urban areas and clashes between rival organizations. He hopes that if different groups are able to form a joint front, they will be able to work effectively to diffuse the current unrest. Unconfirmed reports say that the planned meeting might take place early next month.

AZAPO, AZASM Officials Assaulted, Homes Attacked

MB010814 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0759 GMT 1 May 85

[Text] Johannesburg, May 1, SAPA — The homes of senior members of the Azanian People's Organisation (AZAPO) and the Azanian Student Movement (AZASM) were attacked in Soweto with stones and petrol bombs in the early hours of this morning.

The home of the former AZAPO president, Mr Lybon Mabasa, was attacked shortly after midnight with two petrol bombs. One hit the front door and another landed in the yard. Within 30 minutes of the attack, the home of the AZASM vice-president, Mr Thami Mcerwa, was attacked with stones. Windows were broken and the front door damaged. Last weekend Mr Mabasa and Mr Mcerwa were severely assaulted by students chanting freedom charter slogans at the University of the North at Turfloop. The Mcerwa family identified two cars used in the attack. One was a yellow Colt and the other a white Cortina.

The attackers also mamaged the home of the AZAPO deputy president, Father Joe Seoka of St Hilda's Church in Senaoane Township, with stones. Fr Seoka said the attackers used the same cars in the attack on his home. After damaging the roof of his house, the attackers returned three more times.

The attacks have put the proposed peace talks to be hosted by the Anglican Bishop of Johannesburg, Bishop Desmond Tutu, tonight in jeopardy. Bishop Tutu said he wanted the various black political groups to come together to stop the violence among them.

AZAPO said today it had still not received a formal invitation to attend the meeting. It said it was strange that it is was being referred to as a group involved in political infighting when members of the organisation had been the victims of aggression. There has been no incident in which AZAPO members were the aggressors against members of other political organisations.

More than 3500 pamphlets commemorating May Day were confiscated from AZAPO members who were distributing them in Lenasia today. A Lenasia branch member, Dr Abu-Baker Asvat, said they were distributing pamphlets at different points in the township when three police vehicles went from point to point confiscating the pamphlets.

Black Leaders Comment on Constitutional Reform

MB300614 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Text] Two chief ministers have expressed their views on constitutional reform in the country.

At Ulundi, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of Kwazulu said that nonparticipation in the institutions of the central government was a strategy that had to be employed where it worked but it should never be regarded as a principle. Speaking in the Kwazulu legislative assembly, he said that had he participated in the special cabinet committee he would have made the new constitution acceptable.

In the Lebowa legislative assembly at Seshego, the chief minister, Dr Cedric Phatudi, has said that blacks are keen to join their fellow South Africans in parliament in Cape Town. He reemphasized his conviction that a federal system of government would offer a solution to the present political problems facing South Africa. Dr Phatudi added that laws such as the political interference act, the black education acts, and the group areas act should be abolished.

Pik Botha Discusses Relations With Mauritius

MB270830 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 27 Apr 85

[Text] The Governments of South Africa and Mauritius are continuing proposals for the conclusion of a trade agreement. This has been announced by the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha.

Commenting on a television on program on relations with Mauritius, Mr Botha said that the positive statements which have been made by the prime minister and the deputy prime minister of Mauritius had been encouraging. He said that relations between the two countries were based on sound realism. Evidence of this was the 33,000 South African tourists who visited Mauritius last year. He said that trade links were becoming stronger.

Mr Botha said he welcomed that statement by the prime minister of Mauritius that he was prepared to receive a South African delegation to negotiate a trade agreement.

Pik Botha Says Accord Possible With Moderate Blacks

MB300612 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, says he is certain there are enough moderate black leaders in South Africa with whom an understanding can be reached. Delivering the closing address in the National Party's campaign for tomorrow's byelection in the Newton Park constituency in Port Elizabeth, he said these leaders realized that the elimination of the white man in the country would only result in misery.

Referring to South Africa's position in southern Africa, he said the country had no choice but to put all it had into the struggle to promote peace and stability on its borders.

Views Role of MNR

MB301710 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1600 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Pik Botha says if the MNR continues its undermining activities, Mozambique will be forced to turn increasingly to Russia for assistance. Mr Botha was addressing the final meeting in the National Party's election campaign in the Port Elizabeth constituency of Newton Park.

He said if Soviet satellite forces such as the Cubans and North Koreans established themselves in Mozambique, this would bring about a great deal of tension in southern Africa. For this reason, South Africa should do everything possible to promote peace and stability on its borders.

Mr Botha said that with the signing of the Nkomati Accord South Africa had shown that it could live in good neighborliness with a country of a different ideology.

By-Election Campaign Remarks

MB301942 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1800 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Text] Voters will be casting their ballots tomorrow in two important by-elections, one for the House of Assembly and the other for the Free State Provincial Council. In Newton Park, where the Progressive Federal Party wound up its campaign last week the National Party [NP] and Conservative Party [CP] held their final meetings last night.

At the CP meeting, the deputy leader of the party, Dr Freddy Hartzenberg, said the government, which had once stood for seperate development, was now leading South Africa towards integration. He accused the NP of misleading voters about the implications of the new constitution. The enlarged cabinet committee, he said, was the first step towards including blacks in the same political framework as whites.

In Newton Park the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, told the meeting that President Samora Machel of Mozambique had authorized South Africa to mediate between his government and the Renamo movement. He had offered Renamo an amnesty and was prepared to allow a South African presence in his country to ensure that Renamo members who opted for peace got a fair deal. But there were forces that wanted instability, both in neighboring Mozambique and also inside South Africa.

[Begin Botha recording] Resolution of our problems in South Africa is anathema to our enemies. They do not want it. They want conflict. They desire turbulence. That is their direct intentional aid. We have known this, but let me remind you this evening: Did not the prime minister — the president, when he was prime minister — did not I myself, as minister of foreign affairs, often warn the public of this country openly? But when we did so at the time, [changes to Afrikaans] then it was the CP and the HNP [Herstigte Nationale Party) which were gossipping about us and saying that the president, P.W. Botha, and Pik Botha, and the whole lot there, and General Malan are trying to scare the South African public with their speeches, and that we were doing all this in order to get a reason to sell the country to the blacks, and to force the nation to accept liberal inclinations.

Among the Progressives [Progressive Federal Party] it was being said we were using the same arguments, [changes to English] to entrench apartheid. So you have this strange phenomenon in South African politics, of these two groups — the Progs, and the Treurnichts [laughter] both against us all the time, but all the time for opposite reasons. [End recording]

Treurnicht Says Separate Development Necessary

MB010556 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 1 May 85

[Text] The leader of the Conservative Party [CP], Dr Andries Treurnicht, says there is no acceptable alternative to the policy of separate development in South Africa. Addressing a public meeting in Harrismith, Dr Treurnicht said that the CP has a white plan for South Africa which meant that white majority occupation would take place in white South Africa. He said that the whites had a right to a parliament and their own white fatherland. Dr Treurnicht said that the CP plan entailed a fully fledged separate white state with its own defense force.

The National Party would up its by-election campaign on Monday evening, and the Progressive Federal Party completed its campaign last week.

Defense Force Chief Denies Angolan Accusations

MB300556 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Text] The chief of the defense force, General Constand Viljoen, has described as absolute nonsense reports from the Angolan news agency, ANGOP, that the defense force is causing tension on the border between South-West Africa and Angola.

He said in a statement issued in Pretoria that the joint monitoring commission had continued to operate smoothly after the withdrawal of South Africa's troops from Angola and there was no reason to question what he termed the good cooperations between the forces of the two countries.

The governments of the two countries, he said, would shortly be holding a meeting to discuss important matters such as the protection of the water scheme at Calueque. As it was, the commanders of the two protection units based there met daily to coordinate joint patrols. There were also regular meetings at Santa Clara between the commanding officer of the South African forces and the Angolan border guard to discuss practical border arrangements.

Similar coordination existed in the Oshikango area at Beacon Five.

Rail Line to Maputo Sabotaged; Goods Pile Up

MB291448 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 29 Apr 85

[Text] More than 1,200 tons of coal and 19,000 tons of goods bound for Mozambique from South Africa have piled up at Komatipoort, after the sabotage of the railway line to Maputo, some 8 km from the South African border. Early on Saturday morning about 600 meters of the line between Moamba and Ressano Garcia was damaged. Shortly after noon, a bridge near Ressano Garcia was blown up.

The assistant general manager of operations of the South African Transport Services [SATS], Mr (Japie Reduyn), says the coal at Komatipoort was ordered from the colliery near Belfast by the (Canevi) power station in Maputo. Mr (Reduyn) told our Johannesburg news staff that mutual arrangements had been made for the delivery of the coal, and enough railway truck had been available to convey the consignment. It was only on Saturday morning, however, that 30 trucks with 1,200 tons of coal had been received from the colliery.

He said that, although there had been difficulties earlier this month with the transport of coal and goods along the line to Maputo, SATS would have been able to deliver the coal if it had received it from the mine. Our Johannesburg news staff reports that the coal is needed urgently by Maputo, as the (Canevi) power station is now the city's only source of electricity after the damage caused by a storm to power lines between South Africa and Maputo a month ago.

ESCOM [Electricity Supply Commission] has supplied 31 pylons for repairs for repairs to the power line, but the work is likely to last for some time. Italy has promised about 3 million rand for the reconstruction of the line, and the United States about 1/2 million rand for the purchase of the coal.

$75 Million Loan Pact Signed With European Banks

MB290929 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0909 GMT 29 Apr 85

[Text] Cape Town, April 29, SAPA — A $75 million (150 million) loan agreement between the South African Government and a joint European banking group was signed by the minister of finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, in Cape Town this morning. It was the first such transaction of the central government in 1985/86 fiscal year.

It was signed by representatives of the Commerzbank AG of Frankfurt and the Union Bank of Switzerland, joint lead managers of a consortium of 12 European banks which launched the six-year loan agreement. "The fact that it was decided to use these two banks in this capacity for this transaction, reflects our recognition of their very close ties with the republic over a long period of time," Mr du Plessis said.

"In this regard I may also mention that my information is that the paper is doing very well in the secondary market. This no doubt is in large part the result of the excellent reputation of all the banks in the management group and the correct pricing of the issue."

He said to achieve success in the international capital market brought about certain responsibilities. "Firstly, success should never tempt a country into relaxing the responsible and conservative approach that is essential for the successful management and servicing of future foreign debt. Secondly, the proceeds from foreign borrowing should as far as possible be used to create and develop infrastructure necessary for enhancing the productive capacity of the borrowing country. This approach will in end also develop the export potential necessary for earning the foreign exchange with which the country's foreign commitments can be repaid." He said the foreign debt of the government before concluding this transaction was R3,6 billion ($1,9 billion) on the basis of exchange rates on March 31, 1985. "The fact that central government foreign debt expressed as a percentage of its total debt amounted to only 10 per cent in 1984, substantiates the viewpoint that the government is acting conservatively in this respect. The fact that an amount of only R350 million was provided in this year's dubget in respect of net foreign borriwing for the exchequer can also be regarded as a sign of our acknowledgement of the need to follow a conservative and responsible approach with respect to foreign borrowing." Mr Du Plessis said despite adverse economic developments the country had experienced in the past three years, it was currently going through a phase of rapid adjustment, reform and development in many areas of endeavour.

Mr Gerold Brandt of the Commerzbank AG said the issue of raising the loan on the European banking market was "warmly received". "I can report that we found a lot of fellow bankers following and supporting this issue. Clientele for South African bonds are available when the times are right."

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Urges End to Illegal Labor Strikes

MB010751 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 1 May 85

[Text] President Kaunda reiterated last night his call for an end to illegal strikes if the worsening economic situation is to improve. The president said continuous illegal strikes, laziness, and absenteeism from work would only aggravate the situation. Addressing the nation on radio and Television Zambia on the eve of Labor Day, Dr Kaunda said workers, employers, and parents must be disciplined and dedicated to their work to resuscitate the country's economy. He noted that society had failed to realize that everyone has a role to play in finding firm solutions, adding that hard work and dedication were fundamental to produce more, energize, and stimulate the economy.

Dr Kaunda said the world recession, resulting in unemployment, had contributed to the failure of national development, affecting the production process in the manufacturing sector, and its constant cry for foreign exchange allocations. President Kaunda said the party and its government were promoting good industrial relations between the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions, the Zambia Federation of Employers and their respective affiliated unions. He emphasized the party and its government through these organizations expect maintenance of sound industrial relations for the fair practice in the process of free collective bargaining.

And still addressing the nation on Radio and Television Zambia last night, Dr Kaunda said the notion that injustice sends a hidden message to women that their talents and abilities were neither valued nor wanted was wrong. Dr Kaunda pointed out that since independence Zambian women have achieved a number of things in many sectors of political, economic, social and cultural, scientific and technological, and [words indistinct] fields. The president, who said development of the country was incomplete without women, said that if participation in the labor force was not proportional between males and females it was due to the historical background of the educational, political, and social structures existing before independence. He added, however, that conditions of service for women in Zambia were based in their favor in that working women were entitled to 90 days maternity leave at an interval of every 2 years.

TIMES Says U.S. Headed for Defeat Over Namibia

MB291058 Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 20 Apr 85

[Editorial]

[Text] America is headed for another foreign policy defeat, this time in Southern Africa, unless it can save face by stopping the Boers in Pretoria from carrying out their planned unilateral declaration of independence [UDI] in Namibia through an internal settlement of the independence impasse.

The Reagan administration in Washington has for the last four years led its Western allies into believing that Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Chester Crocker's constructive engagement policy in the region would yield Namibia's independence on the basis of Security Council Resolution 435.

This was because of an erroneous belief that through constructive engagement, the administration would pull of a foreign policy coup for President Reagan by securing the liberation of Africa's last colony.

But President Pieter Botha's announcement that he intends setting up an interim government in Windhoek composed of the puppet Multiparty Conference members and a few whites is indeed a slap in America's face and a clear testimony of the failure of its policy in the region. Surely, isn't this enough evidence for Washington to embark on constructive disengagement from an ally who is internationally condemned and notorious for his intransigence?

Apart from fouling up the constructive engagement policy, the planned UDI in Namibia will also shatter America's dreams of blackmailing Angola into sending home Cuban troops in exchange for Namibia's independence.

President Reagan, however, can save himself from coming out of the Southern African fight with a bloody nose if he disengages himself from apartheid now.

The administration must listen to the voice of reason which is coming out from across the United States in form of increasing protests against apartheid and calls for positive action against the regime.

It should realise that puppet regimes anywhere in the world do not succeed and should learn from the example of Rhodesia where Ian Smith installed a black puppet to head what was known as Zimbabwe/Rhodesia.

The people there like anywhere else, did not accept a puppet who dances to the tune of the master as their leader and they continue to fight until Zimbabwe was born, the same is bound to happen in Namibia.

By supporting the wishes of the majority now, America could not only be safeguarding its vast investments but those of its allies as well in the future Namibia and the region in general.

ZIMBABWE

Presidential Address Celebrates Independence

MB261319 Harare THE HERALD in English 19 Apr 85 p 6

[Speech by Zimbabwean President Canaan Banana at the fifth independence anniversary ceremony at Rufaro Stadium in Harare on 18 April]

[Excerpts] Comrades and friends, we gather here today with extreme pride, overflowing joy and overwhelming ecstasy of delight as we meet to celebrate yet another birthday. Today is a very special occasion: Zimbabwe is five years old.

What momentous and eventful years these have been. Various malevolent mischief makers, hired detractors, and several prophets of doom never gave this young nation any chance of success. How completely and utterly off the mark they have been! We Zimbabweans are renowned for proving everyone wrong when it comes to our survival and progress as a nation. Problems there have been, but which nation on this earth has no problems?

Following his party's massive electoral victory in our first elections for independence in 1980, our prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, enunciated a policy of reconciliation. Despite subversion by certain elements of our community, reconciliation still remains government policy. Our policy of reconciliation is unique in the history of the emergent nations. Indeed, it is the miracle of our time that we remain firmly committed to peace, friendship and brotherhood among Zimbabweans of all races, all political shades, in spite of the lack of reciprocity from some of those groups. We remain convinced that the greatest majority of our people — both black and white — desire peace, and have eagerly respoused the policy of reconciliation.

My government will approach the forthcoming general elections in the same spirit that it has displayed over the past five years. This government is a firm believer in the rule of law — and will continue to uphold the letter and spirit of the Constitution. The government has made it clear that there are certain aspects of the Lancaster House Constitution that it would like to change but it has also demonstrated that it will bring about these changes in a constitutional and legal manner.

In its short history, Zimbabwe has become renowned in its respect for the law and the legal institutions. It is for this reason that our elections will be conducted in a free and fair manner, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. Indeed, this is a clear example of our acknowledgement of and commitment to the democratic principles that have always characterised all our actions over the past five years.

The Registrar-General's Department has completed the registration of voters in preparation for the forthcoming general election, and approximately three million voters were registered.

I would, therefore, like to take this opportunity to appeal to all the political parties wishing to contest the coming elections to do so in peace, to observe the laws of this land during their electioneering and campaigns around the country. People must be allowed to exercise their democratic rights without fear of intimidation from any quarter.

We were unfortunate in that, no sooner had we achieved our independence than we were afflicted by severe drought and world recession. The combined effects of these two seriously hampered our development plans. Nonetheless, my government was able to score considerable gains for the betterment of the lives of our people.

A minimum wage was introduced, and later improved upon, for the industrial workers, domestic employees and those on the commercial farms. We firmly believe in the paramountcy of the worker, and we will continue to do our best, circumstances permitting, to improve his lot. Another far-reaching measure introduced by the people's government was free universal primary education. Today, no child in Zimbabwe can be denied primary education through povery, or inability to pay on the part of his parents. Health care is now also available to all. There is, in fact, free medical care for all those earning less than $150 a month.

Further programmes for the improvement for the improvement of the quality of life for the Zimbabwean masses will unfold as the government's projected plans come to fruition. So far, we have achieved far more for our people, in a short time, than the colonial regimes did in nearly a century of their illegal occupation of our country.

The problems that we have faced and overcome in our first five years of nationhood would have brought to their knees nations built on shifting sands. Zimbabweans are made of sterner stuff. We have been tried and tested from all angles, by both natural and manmade afflictions. Yet at the end of the day we have come out on top, triumphant and undeterred in our resolve to press on and march for ward towards our clearly enunciated national goals and objectives. Indeed we have scored numerous successes over the past five years against so many odds. Zimbabwe seems to have achieved adulthood in a record time of five years.

Amidst our joy however, it is with the greatest of regrets that the government and people of Zimbabwe recently learnt of the dastardly murder of the six foreign tourists, who were killed by bandits shortly after their abduction in July 1982. The callous murders of innocent travellers, who were not in any way involved in our internal affairs, has saddened all decent and peace-loving Zimbabweans, and whilst there is no way to undo what has been done, it is satisfying to know that many of those responsible have been brought to justice or have paid the ultimate penalty at the hands of our security forces. Our sincere and heartfelt sympathies go out to those families who have been bereaved by this tragedy.

The continuing violence in Matabeleland Province, and parts of the midlands province, has again adversely affected the overally security situation in our otherwise peaceful country. However, no amount of intimidation, murder, or rape will force a freely and popularly elected government to throw in the towel and abrogate its sacred mandate to uphold law and order, to maintain peace and to preserve Zimbabwe's territorial integrity.

Our security forces will meet the dissidents' force with greater and more decisive force. No amount of noise from whatever quarter will stop this government from doing what it considers to be in the national interest of Zimbabwe, and serves to protect the majority of our peace-loving populace. Any attempts to interfere with the democratic process during our forthcoming elections will not be tolerated. My government is alive to such a possibility, and will be taking every precaution to ensure that our elections are conducted in a free and fair atmosphere, and amidst conditions of peace and tranquility.

Our foreign policy continues to reflect our deep commitment, as a people and as a nation to principles of genuine nonalignment and our belief in the principles of freedom, justice, and equality for all. We continue to be concerned about the deteriorating situation in southern Africa which we regard increasing threat to international peace and security.

The past year has seen Zimbabwe together with its Frontline partners play an increasingly active role in mobilising international opposition to, and condemnation of the evil of apartheid itself. We have confirmed to mount opposition to South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia and to the insidious campaign of subversion and destabilisation being waged by the Pretoria regime against all the states of southern Africa.

In spite of our pacific intentions, there has been little change in our relations with the Republic of South Africa who are still bent on destabilising Zimbabwe through their clandestine support for banditry and the beaming of subversive propaganda broadcasts which are aimed at dividing the nation through the medium of the so-called "Radio Truth."

If the apostles of "constructive engagement" were to share a common border with apartheid, they would soon rudely wake up to the naked truth that the regime is impervious to reason and sanity. The whole world stands shocked at the brutal murder of unarmed civilians during the recent peaceful demonstrations held to commemorate the Sharpeville massacre. Little did those innocent victims of apartheid realise that another bloody episode, a true replica of Sharpeville, would be reenacted. Every previous act of bestiality and brutality pales into insignificance as the Botha regime strives to excel and outdo itself in crimes against innocent humanity.

Is it not a tragedy of our time to see the rest of the so-called free and civilised world wash their hands and feebly condemn South Africa, when what is needed is concrete, punitive action against the racists?

They live in horrifying times, and contiguous to an evil regime that has no respect for human life and the rule of law. The Western world, by association, shares to a great measure the brutality that South Africa unleashes against the poor defenceless millions of its inhabitants. Without the unstinting support of the apologists for apartheid, South Africa would not dare to do what she is doing with such incredible impunity.

The signing of the Nkomati Accord between our Mozambique friends and the Republic of South Africa last year has, regrettably, not brought the peace and stability to Mozambique that was hoped for. The Renamo bandits are still opposing the lawful government of Mozambique and the indications are that far from curbing their activities, there has in fact been an increase in violence in that country. As a consequence of this unsettled situation the presence of hostile elements along our eastern border has, from time to time, manifested itself in acts of banditry, such as stock theft and common robbery.

A more disturbing feature of Renamo banditry has been the continuing influx of displaced Mozambican nationals, who have fled into Zimbabwe to avoid being caught up in the conflict that has disrupted their normal agricultural and other pursuits. It has been necessary to establish displaced centres in certain areas in order to house and care for the physical and medical needs of these unfortunate comrades, in conjuction with the United Nations High Commission for Refugees and other international aid organisations, to whom we extend our thanks.

Despite all these trials and tribulations, the nation of Zimbabwe has continued to play an important role in international affairs.

The role we have played within SADCC and the PTA [Preferential Trade Area], and the successes we have achieved in our collective attempts not only to promote intra-regional trade and development but also to lessen our individual and collective dependence upon South Africa and the South African economy, have been significant and represent a most encouraging promise for the viability of the economies of the countries of the subregion.

We have continued to follow a principled and consistent stand on world issues and are convinced that the realisation of peace, political justice and economic equity in all parts of the world is a critical necesssity.

Comrades and friends, this nation's achievemnts over the past five years can only be described as miraculous.

Despite the three years of severe drought, there has been an increase in crop production in communal areas. The communal farmers delivered about 40 percent of the maize crop in 1984, a drought year. That was a remarkable feat compared to their 8 percent contribution in 1980, a wet year. The deliveries this year are even expected to break previous records. The SADCC administrative unit responsible for co-ordinating the food security projects for the region secured $14 million into the country from donors to implement the projects.

The process of land redistribution, state farming, cooperative development, and land surveying have continued to progress steadily. In the area of resettlement 3,474 families were resettled during the year bringing the total so far settled since 1980 to 31,071 at a total cost of about $76 million.

Because of the world recession and the three successive years of drought, a critical shortage of foreign currency inevitably emerged resulting in a sharp decline of output from the manufacturing sector. The government arranged for a World Bank revolving fund and several commodity aid programmes to maintain a continuous supply of raw materials, spare parts and equipment for the manufacturing sector. This exercise helped to maintain existing operations of firms and, to a large extent, shut-downs were avoided.

Work on the First 5-Year Plan successor to the Transitional National Development Plan is in progress and should be completed by the end of the year. The process of plan formulation involves the whole of the government, the masses as well as related private sector organisations. The 5-Year Plan will use provincial and sectoral plans as building blocks, thus taking into account the aspirations and needs of the masses more than did the Transitional National Development Plan. In adddition a detailed review of the economy (1980-1984) is under way and should be published sometime in June. This document will be useful to both public and private organisations.

We are under no illusion of the task we have set ourselves, nor do we pretend that we can achieve all our objectives overnight. But we have made a beginning — a very impressive one at that, considering the problems we have had to face over these past years. A socialist transformation is not a one-day wonder; it is not an event, but an ongoing process whose realisation can only be accomplished in measured stages. We have to work for it: each and everyone of us must regard it as his sacred duty or vocation to give of himself selflessly to Zimbabwe. This is our contribution to humanity — present and those yet to be born. In the words of Karl Marx: "When we have chosen the vocation in which we can contribute most to humanity, burdens cannot bend us because they are sacrifices for all. Then we experience no meagre, limited egotistic joy, but our happiness belongs to millions, our deeds live on quietly but eternally effective, and glowing tears of noble men will fall on our ashes." (ed. L. Easton and K. Guddat, p 39 — New York, 1967).

This is the challenge to all Zimbabweans — the sacrificial giving of ourselves to the land so dear to us. We will press on carving out a glorious future for the present generation and for posterity.

Long live our hard-won independence.

Long live national unity.

Long live our joy of the birthday of our independence and many more happy returns!

Burundian President Arrives for Official Visit

MB281233 Harare Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 28 Apr 85

[Text] President Jean-Baptiste Bagaza of Burundi has arrived in Zimbabwe on a (?2)-day official visit to the country. On arrival the Burundian leader was accorded red carpet treatment and welcomed by the president, Comrade Banana, the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, government officials and members of the diplomatic corps. Colonel Bagaza is accompanied by the minister of external relations, Mr Laurent Nzeyimana, the minister of finance, Mr Pierre Ngenzi, and some officials. He was entertained to revolutionary songs and dancing. Tomorrow Comrade Mugabe accompanies the Burundi president to Bulawayo where he will officially open the Zimbabwe international trade fair as the current chairman of the Preferential Trade Area.

Banana Hosts Dinner

MB290642 Harare Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 29 Apr 85

[Text] The president, Comrade Canaan Banana, last night hosted a dinner in honor of the visiting president of Burundi, Colonel Jean-Baptiste Bagaza. Comrade Banana said that the process of development in Africa can only be strengthened through regional cooperation. Comrade Banana said Zimbabwe attaches great importance to each of its membership to the SADCC and the Preferential Trade Area. He said Zimbabwe regards the growing cooperation for mutual benefit among the independent states of the eastern and southern African region as a dramatic change. Comrade Banana said the Third World has suffered most from the seriousness of the global economic crisis and the existing unfair terms of trade and high interest loans.

President Bagaza said African states must take up the challenge and break the chains of dependence on other countries by learning to build their own industry and seeking ways to improve their economies. Colonel Bagaza condemned apartheid and the continued occupation of Angola by racist South African forces. The Burundi leader said particular attention should be paid to the SADR and the Middle East issues.

Foreign Minister Praises Tanzanian Role

MB261947 Harare Domestic Service in English
1745 GMT 26 Apr 85

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Comrade Witness Mangwende, has described Tanzania as a voice of conscience for Africa and other Third World nations because of its freedom and justice.

Speaking at a reception hosted by the Tanzanian high commissioner, Comrade Nimrod Lugoye, to mark Tanzania's national day today, Comrade Magwende paid tribute to the Tanzanian leader, Comrade Julius Nyerere, for his efforts to further human dignity and freedom. He said since attaining its freedom Tanzania has always stood firm in support of the struggling people of Africa in their quest for decolonization. He said this is evident by the support that Tanzania has rendered to the OAU Liberation Committee.

Civil Servants Allowed To Enter Politics

MB301705 Harare Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Text] A statement issued today by the Public Service Commission in Harare, says all civil servants, except judicial officers, including judges, magistrates, and prosecutors may participate in politics. The statement also said civil servants will be allowed to seek nomination to parliament and take leave to campaign, but will have to resign from the civil service if elected. The statement explains that this step has been taken after careful consideration with regard to the decision of the government in 1981 to permit civil servants to join political parties, as was done in many countries. It was decided that the restriction against further political participation by public servants should be removed with certain exceptions.

Briefs

Burundi Diplomatic Ties — The governments of the Repub-lic of Zimbabwe and the Republic of Burundi have established relations. A statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs says the two countries decided to establish, as from today, diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level. The statement notes that the establishment of relations is based on principles of the Charters of the United Nations and the OAU. The relations are also based on mutually beneficial cooperation and noninterference in the internal affairs of other states. As the first step to strengthen ties between Zimbabwe and Burundi, the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, has invited that country's president, Colonel Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, who is also the current chairman of the Preferential Trade Area, PTA, for eastern and southern African states to come to Zimbabwe to open the international trade fair. Colonel Bagaza is expected to arrive in Harare on Sunday and will officially open the [word indistinct] and the fair on Monday. [Text] [*Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 26 Apr 85 MB*]